

The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1055.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1885.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.

RECTOR SCHOOL.—A FAMILY
Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVEREST, Rector. Terms, \$350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.

MRS. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
—Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 22. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY
School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Education, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and
Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.

MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND
daughters, assisted by Miss G. B. FORD, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. Send for circulars.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.

WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES
a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

CONNECTICUT, Wilton.

LAMBERT ACADEMY.—A SELECT
Home School for a few boys. 6th year opens Oct. 5th. \$25 monthly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.

"THE CEDARS," GEORGETOWN
Heights.—A Home and Day School for Young Ladies. Extensive grounds; superior scholastic advantages. Miss EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 1832-1836 Michigan Boulevard.

ALLEN ACADEMY.—A Family and
Day School. Charming situation; President's Home, Academy, Gymnasium, and Shop; Moral, Social, Intellectual, and Physical Culture for young men and children. A delightful home for boys. 23d year opens Sept. 23. IRA W. ALLEN, A.M., LL.D., Pres.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.
Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY
School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. H. P. LEFEVRE, Principal. The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Baltimore.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—Law
School. Sixteenth annual session, October 5, 1885. Address HENRY D. HARLAN, Sec'y.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.

ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH,
and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Ellicott City.

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Oxford.

MARYLAND MILITARY AND NAVAL
Academy.—Opens September 16th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST.
Mark's School begins July 6th. The 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department (for boys under 14 years) limited to eight. Terms from October to July, \$300; the entire year, \$400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.

HOME SCHOOL FOR NERVOUS AND
Delicate Children and Youth. MRS. W. D. HERRICK, Prin. References: Pres. J. H. Seelye, Amherst College, Dr. Allan McL. Hamilton, New York.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.

PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS
and Girls.—Two pupils will be received into the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. FISHER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 13
miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R.R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.
Address the Dean, EDMUND H. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 259 Boylston Street.

CHAUNCEY HALL SCHOOL (58th Year).
Preparation for the Mass. Institute of Technology is a specialty. Reference is made to the Officers of the Institute. Thorough preparation, also, for college and for business. Particular attention to girls and young children. The building is in the most elegant part of the city.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MURKIN, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.

MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND
Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.

MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HAR-
vard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural science—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury St.

MISS HURD HAS REMOVED
to 112 Newbury Street, where she will reopen her School for Girls on Monday, Oct. 5, and will also be prepared to receive three boarding scholars into her family.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 W. Chester Park.

PREPARATION FOR AMERICAN AND
English Colleges by E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D. Four resident and six visiting pupils are received, each of whom gets much personal instruction. The continued success of Dr. Humphreys's pupils at HARVARD, OXFORD (Eng.), and several American Colleges (including those for women) is shown in the prospectus. In 16 years 131 pupils had been prepared by him for Harvard, of whom five graduated creditably—two with high honors—last year. The next year will begin October 3, 1885. For Prospectus address as above, E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON
University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirtieth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years' course. Address I. T. TALBOT, M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.

PREPARATION FOR THE INSTITUTE
of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BACK
Bay. Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and Little Girls on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education: the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by Wood Fires on the Hearth. Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.

THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE
into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties:
Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakespeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. HUDSON.
For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS
both Preparatory and Advanced instruction for girls. The next year begins Oct. 5th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.

HOME FOR BOYS.—DR. ARBOT AD-
mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 17 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis court. F. E. ARBOT, 14th St., Harvard.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Edgar H. Nichols,
Geo. H. Browne, Arthur R. Marsh. Third year begins Wednesday, Sept. 30th. School removed to permanent quarters at No. 8 Garden St. (opposite playground on the Common). Entrance examinations, Sept. 29th. Four boys will be received into the homes of the principals. For circulars, etc., address MR. NICHOLS, 57 Brattle St., Cambridge.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.

SEDGEWICK INSTITUTE.—A SE-
lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys. Fits for College and Business. Region most healthy. Gymnasium and boating. For circulars, references, etc., apply to Principals: Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, D.D.; EDWARD J. VAN LENNEP, A.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young
Ladies. Established in 1839. Next year begins September 16, 1885. JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Leominster, Berkshire Co.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB-
lished in 1840. Fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.

LENOX ACADEMY.—BOYS.—FALL
term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell, 38 Fifth St.

LITTLE CHILDREN CARED FOR
and educated by the widow and daughter of the late Rev. Eden R. Foster, D.D., assisted by Miss E. S. Kelsey. Thorough Kindergarten instruction, with pleasant home surroundings. For further particulars address Mrs. E. R. FOSTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.

ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12
boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. \$500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, C.E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northampton.

GROVE HALL, ROUND HILL.—A School
for Boys. For circular, address EDWARD P. SEYMOUR, A.B., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.

MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR
Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.

ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA-
tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.

THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR
begins Sept. 13. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 8:30 A.M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Wilmamstown, Berkshire Co.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A PRE-
paratory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

"THE ELMS,"—FAMILY, DAY, AND
Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses. Misses PORTER and CHAMNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater.

HOWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—
Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newnham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND
Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day School for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16. Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSI-
ty of Michigan. Pharmacy: analytical and manufacturing chemistry. High-school preparation required. ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Dean.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park).

H. G. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY
and Home School for Boys.

See also next page.

The Nation.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK.....	227
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.....	230
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:	
Mr. Randall on the Tariff Question.....	232
Senator Sherman and Governor Hoadly.....	232
The Alabama Claims Commission and Its Expenses.....	233
The Literary Work of Invalids.—II.....	233
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
Louise of Lorraine.....	234
CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Coast Survey and "Political Scientists".....	235
The Bounty on Refined Sugar.....	236
The Government Land System.....	237
NOTES.....	239
REVIEWS:	
The York Mysteries.....	242
The Northeast Frontier of India.....	242
Sarah and Angelina Grimké.....	243
The Influence of the Apostle Paul on the Development of Christianity.....	244
A Diary of Two Parliaments.....	244
Genealogy of the De Veaux Family.....	245
Register of the University of Oxford.....	245
BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	245

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Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect. Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it, as long as advertisement continues.

THE EDITION OF THE NATION this week is 8,700 copies. The Subscription List is always open to inspection.

. Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

Domestic.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDBERG, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Schools.

[Continued from first page.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth.
MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies.—Reopens September 23, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Elizabeth, 300 West Grand St.
MRS. E. H. MULDAUR'S HOME AND
Day School for Young Ladies and Children will
reopen Sept. 21st. Number of boarders limited to four.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold.
FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—Prepares
boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton,
Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught
privately. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.
MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE-
opens the Seminary September 23. Resident
native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and
instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English
and French \$500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown.
ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.—A BOARDING
School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters
of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28.
For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave.
THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH,
French, and German Boarding and Day School
will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.
PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS
rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam
heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements.
Over \$20,000 in improvements this season. High and
healthful. For circulars, etc., address THOR. HANLON, D.D.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—A Preparatory
Institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and
Columbia. Reference by special permission to President
James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address
J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, Summit.
SUMMIT ACADEMY.—Location unsurpassed
for healthfulness; reopens Sept. 15.
Address JAMES HEARD, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake.
WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Full collegiate course. Music and art.
Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept.
16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D.,
President.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—
Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The
35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given.
For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST,
Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 110 Schermerhorn St.
FRIENDS' SCHOOL.—REOPENS 9TH
month, 15th. A thorough preparatory school for
Boys and Girls. S. P. PECKHAM, Principal.
Apply by postal for circulars.

NEW YORK CITY, 314 E. 15th St.
AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN NOR-
mal School.—Miss Coe, having returned from a
Summer Session in Nebraska, will resume her classes
Sept. 15. Address E. M. COE, Principal and Ed. of Am.
Kindergarten Magazine. Pupils received at any time.

NEW YORK CITY, 20 W. 43d St.
ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S SCHOOL FOR
Boys.
Autumn term opens Wednesday, September 30.
Mr. Cutler will be at the class-rooms, No. 20 West 43d
Street, after Tuesday, September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, 38 West 59th Street.
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DOCTOR
J. SACHS, reopens Thursday, September 17.
Thorough preparation for Colleges (especially JOHNS
HOPKINS, HARVARD, YALE, COLUMBIA, and CORNELL)
and scientific schools; fully organized business
course. French and German form important features of
regular scheme of instruction. Circulars containing details
of the school's work sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 6th Ave. and 42d St.
COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—E. Fowler,
Principal. Prepares for College or business. Primary
Department, Military Drill, Gymnasium, large Play-
room, lofty, well-ventilated schoolrooms. Boarders re-
ceived. Catalogues on application. Reopens Sept. 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St.
DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S
School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will
reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street.
F. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Reopens September 30. Principal at home after
September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d St.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD-
ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The un-
precedented interest and scholarship in this school during
the past year have justified its progressive policy, and
the rule of securing in every department the highest
quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d
year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St.
MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her
School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Ave-
nue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education.
Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars
sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue.
MRS. ROBERTS and MISS WALKER'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies
and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September
29th.
No Home study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 37 E. 39th St.
MRS. SNEAD'S French and English School
for Young Ladies and Children.—Efficient corps
of successful teachers; most approved methods; natives
for languages; Kindergarten.

NEW YORK CITY, 50 West 55th St.
MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL
reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at
home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights.
MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to
six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 45th St.
MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND
Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 and 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Op-
posite Dr. Hall's Church.
MILLE RUEL AND MISS ANNIE
Brown will reopen their English, French, and
German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 26 West 43d Street.
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
WALLER HOLLIDAY, Principals.
ALFRED N. FULLER, }
Thirteenth year begins Sept. 30th.
A few boarding pupils taken.

NEW YORK CITY, 32 East 45th Street.
SCHOOL OF MINES PREPARATORY
School. A High School of Science and English.
J. Woodbridge Davis, C.E., Ph.D., Principal.
Here can be obtained a good general education, with a
little greater leaning toward science and English and a
little less toward the ancient languages than is common;
but thorough in everything. Introductory to all scientific
colleges. Four years' course, including French, Ger-
man, and Latin. No primary department. Daily session,
9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Reopens October 1. Circulars on appli-
cation.

NEW YORK CITY, 241 E. 15th St.
ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR
Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuy-
vesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all
that can be required for the comfort and well being of
the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Pro-
fessors for French, Science, etc. Address
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NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island.
THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST.
Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23.
Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities un-
surpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military
officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms \$400 a
year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTE-
VANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Nyack.
NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls.
Charming location; thorough training. English,
Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMogene BERTHOLF, Prin-
cipal.

NEW YORK, Oswego.
KINDERGARTNERS TRAINED.—
Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.
RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.—FITS FOR
any College or Government Academy, for Business
and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary
of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles.
BISBEE & AMEN, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place.
MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will
reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye.
PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y.
on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.
DR. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY
School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September
10th.
Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing.
MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY. A select Boarding-School for Boys. The
course of instruction embraces the following depart-
ments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary
Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science.
Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and
Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department,
Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will
reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.
DE VEAUX COLLEGE.—A Military
Boarding School for Boys. \$350 per annum.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.
MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG
Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday,
Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.
ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.—Church School
of the highest class. Terms, \$500. Rector, Rev. Al-
fred G. Mortimer, B.D.; Ass'ts: Rev. G. E. Cranston, M.A.,
Rev. W. B. Frisby, M.A., Rev. B. S. Lassiter, M.A., Rev. E.
Barlow, M.A., W. F. REES, B.H., Mr. R. H. Hicks, and others.

OHIO, Cincinnati.
MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR
Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beauti-
ful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best
Music and Art advantages.
Fall session opens September 23.
Address H. THANE MILLER, President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.
MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Misses.
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be made early.
Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 166 W. Seventh St.
MISS STORER and MISS LUPTON
will reopen their School Sept. 23, 1885. They aim to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any college open to women. For circulars or any further information, inquire in person or by letter at the School house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.
MISS NOURSE and MISS ROBERTS
will reopen their English and French Family and Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate. Particulars from circular.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.
A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—
Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address JAMES E. RHODES, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Pottsville.
ST. LUKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for
Boys reopens Sept. 16, 1885. C. H. STROUT, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown Avenue, Phila.
FRANKLIN SCHOOL.—A NEW ENGLISH and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept. 21, 1885. Provision is made for six resident pupils. The Prospectus for 1885-6, giving the full course of study, will be sent on application. References: William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-Fres. of Harvard University, and others. GEORGE A. PERRY, A.M., Head-Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 126 Price St.
MRS. HEAD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
Ladies and Little Girls reopens Sept. 22, 1885. Students prepared for a University Course. Four pupils received as boarders.
French taught by Dr. LAMBERT SAUVETRE and Mrs. E. L. VAN PELT. Dr. SAUVETRE'S classes will be open to Special Students of French and Latin.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1885.

The Week.

SENATOR SHERMAN takes his position as No. 2 in Senator Hoar's "party of three." He says that in his opinion the sectional issue is "by far the most important before the American people"; that there is nothing dead about it, that the Northern people are not fully awake to its importance; that he deems it a patriotic duty to arouse the public conscience upon it, and that he had rather be permanently retired from public life than be silent upon it. This is in effect Senator Hoar's attitude. Both men are resolved to cling to the past, even if they have to step into the grave to do it. They prefer defeat on the old issues to victory on new ones, and if they succeed in inducing the Republican party to follow their leadership, they will undoubtedly have their preference. The country cannot be "aroused" any more on the sectional issue, simply because arousings aggravate rather than remove the difficulties. Senators Sherman and Hoar may go about in the old way, ignoring all the vital questions of the time, answering all unpleasant inquiries about them by wiping a tear from their eyes and saying "Poor negro," but they will arouse nothing more than a general scepticism concerning their own mental soundness.

The danger signal which the Republican press of Ohio has been displaying for some days over the prospects of the party in that State is now raised by the *Tribune*. It is frankly admitted that the outlook for Republican success, which was very good a few weeks ago, is at present gloomy. The *Tribune* says that the "danger appears to lie in the apathy of the Republicans," and calls for the "instant and cordial coöperation of leading Republicans from all the States" in order "to raise the canvass to the plane of national politics." We should say that the surest way to dispel the "apathy" would be to have the State leaders, Messrs. Sherman and Foraker, raise the canvass out of the grave of dead issues to the plane of live ones. The apathy dates from the moment that they appeared at the front with the sectional issue as their party's chief battle-cry, and outside help would only deepen it unless a change of policy were adopted. It is one of the most cheering signs of the times that even Ohio, where the Mugwump is said by the Republican State press, to be unknown, is passing beyond the control of the Republican Bourbons.

The Hinkley attempt to test the constitutionality of the Civil-Service Act will come before the court on the order to show cause on the 25th inst. We believe it is not unlikely that the District Attorney will allow Mr. Dorman B. Eaton to argue the case, and probably nobody at the bar is better fitted for the task, or has given the subject more attention. But we fear it will go off on the technical point that Hinkley, having no claim to or interest in any office, has no standing in court, so that

there will be no judgment on its merits. This is unfortunate for the supporters of the law, though very fortunate, as we think, for the Jeffersonian Democrats, because if the Court decided that the law was constitutional, they would lose the only serious objection to it they have ever had. The rest of their argumentation is generally some form of burlesque or falsehood touching the nature of the examinations, or the age or antecedents of the persons who pass them. They are able to say now that the act is unconstitutional, whereas, after the courts have spoken, all but the more ignorant and silly of them would be confined to joking and lying about its operation.

The truth is, however, that it is difficult to see how the act is ever to get before the courts on its merits, as long as the President is satisfied with it. He or the heads of departments are probably the only persons who would, in making an attack on the act, have any standing in court. If he thinks it ought to stand, no head of department will gainsay it or question it, and nobody else has or can have any rights as against it. If, for instance, a man presented himself for examination for a place, and failed to get it, through, as he alleged, unfairness of the examiners, or the unwillingness of the appointing officer to appoint him, he could not assail the constitutionality of the act, because, in the absence of the act, he would have no more right to a place than the first comer in the streets. Nor has any man a right to a place without examination at all. The courts do not recognize political work, or lifelong fidelity to party principles, as giving a man a legal claim to an office, nor would the argument that hundreds of thousands of "lifelong Democrats" did not like the law weigh much with the judges. In fact, we know of no way for the Democrats who think the act unconstitutional to get the question tried, except by inducing the President or one of the heads of departments to raise it by attacking the act in the courts as an infringement of his constitutional rights. Failing this they might get the President to ignore the act altogether. Why do they not try this? The act only "authorizes" the President to appoint Commissioners to "aid him at his request" in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect. It does not direct him to do so. We presume he might with perfect impunity remove the present Commissioners, and fail to appoint others, or he might abrogate all the present rules, and fail to "request" the Commissioners to prepare others. In fact, he is, or we are greatly mistaken, complete master of the situation. It is to him and not to the courts that a Jeffersonian Democrat should hie up his objections to the law.

Congressman Seymour, of the Fourth Connecticut District, gives Mr. Lynde Harrison some valuable information in reply to the latter's request for views concerning President Cleveland's civil-service reform work. He tells a reporter of the *New Haven News* that there are in his district 120 post-offices, and that so far

as he knows there has not been as yet a single removal in any of them. There have been changes due to resignations and other causes, but no forced withdrawal. "Indeed," adds Mr. Seymour, "I may go further and say that, as a result of Mr. Cleveland's conservative policy, I have not even had applications nor heard a word on the subject of changes in the case of more than 40 of the whole 120 post-offices—leaving some 80 of these positions for which there has not only not been a Democratic 'scramble,' but not even a visible attempt to drive out the present incumbent. As to the Federal positions outside of the post-offices of my district, I am unaware of a single change. All the old Republicans still hold their places." It should be added that the Fourth District is ex-Senator Tamm's old stamping-ground, and has long been regarded as his political preserve. If "influence" would bring changes anywhere, it would do it there.

Why the changes have been so few is made clear by Mr. Seymour's account of his visits to Washington in the interest of removals. He says that when he stated his errand to the Postmaster-General he was promptly told that he must get proper affidavits certifying to the causes justifying the removals, or assert similar causes on his personal responsibility. In talking over the general policy of the Administration, the Postmaster-General told him that it was to fill vacancies with Democrats, as it would manifestly be unfair for Republicans to continue to have a monopoly of the offices; that an organization of the civil service in favor of either party invited just criticism and weakened the service; and that his idea was that the end of the present tenure of power of the Cleveland Administration should find the Federal offices about equally divided between the two parties, so that succeeding administrations should have a non-partisan system in actual existence and firmly fixed.

Mr. Creswell, the counsel for the Government before the Alabama Claims Commission, has gained nothing by his controversy over his salary with Mr. Durham, the Assistant Comptroller. The law is so clearly against him that there is really not much room for discussion over it. It says he ought to have a fee for each case in which he is engaged, the amount to be fixed by the Court, but the fees were in no one year to exceed \$8,000. He, however, has been drawing \$8,000 a year as a salary without any reference to the amount of work done. Part of his defence is that although the Court did not fix \$8,000 as the amount to be paid him, he fully earned it. To this Mr. Durham neatly replies, that this is extraordinary, for, besides his salary, there has been paid from the establishment of the Court in July, 1882, down to March 31, 1885, the enormous sum of \$166,739 84, to "special counsel" to help Mr. Creswell in his labors. When one comes across these things one understands the fury of the Blaine men over their defeat last fall, and their anxiety about the future of the poor negro—for "the poor

negro" meant plenty of fat pickings which Mr. Blaine would never have interfered with.

Admiral Jonett's case, in which the Treasury charges him with \$400 for money expended in a luncheon to visitors on board his flagship, the *Tennessee*, at the New Orleans Exposition, is undoubtedly a hard one. We believe that in most, if not all, foreign navies allowances are made to commanding officers for necessary or reasonable official hospitalities. But the Second Comptroller certainly appears to have the best of it in the discussion over the law of the matter. He contends that "contingent expenses," allowed by law, are incidental expenses necessary to the proper performance of the duties required by the Department, and he can find no regulation of the Department requiring admirals to give luncheon on their flagships. The truth is, that these various small laxities, which the Treasury is now discovering, are the natural results of twenty-five years of Republican rule, with overwhelming majorities and an overflowing Treasury. This bred carelessness in every direction about what the law prescribed or forbade. Parson Newman's voyage round the world, for instance, as an "inspector of consuls," at \$5,000 a year salary, would now be regarded as a gross job, and the Treasury would not think of it for a moment; but Mr. Boutwell perpetrated it, at General Grant's request, without the least hesitation. The whole administrative machine needs screwing up, and this is what the President and the Cabinet are doing, while "the party" is swearing at them through the locked gates for not treating the crowd.

The Mugwumps of Massachusetts, like their brethren everywhere, are fully satisfied with their "recreancy" of last year. Mr. George F. Williams, the Chairman of the Independent Committee of One Hundred, tells a reporter of the *Boston Advertiser* that each Mugwump is thinking for himself, and that so far as his observation goes all are content with the situation. "We are not anxious," he says, "nor are we inclined, this fall to dig up the seed we planted last year, to see if it is sprouting; we know it is. The Democrats and Republicans are much more interested in our movements than we are ourselves; we are perfectly satisfied, see into a good future, and hope both parties will see the force of Governor Long's very characteristic remark that 'in 1888 we shall win if we deserve to.' That is the precise attitude of the Mugwumps everywhere. They are awaiting developments, and will cheerfully help that party to win which best deserves success.

Concerning the probable conduct of the Independents in the next Massachusetts campaign, Mr. Williams gives some opinions which may be taken as a perfectly safe guide in reference to the action of the same voters in New York. "If the Democratic State Convention strongly endorses President Cleveland and the policy of civil service reform, and nominates a ticket in accordance with its professions, I dare say many Independents will vote for it. Will the Independents attend the Repub-

lican caucus? Be assured I, for one, shall not. As a devoted supporter of Mr. Cleveland I should be a sorry sight in a caucus to choose delegates for a State convention which will condemn the President, and then go bodily into the catacombs which Messrs. Hoar, Sherman, and Evarts have built for the Republican party." We do not believe that there is a single Republican who voted for Mr. Cleveland last fall who will not say a hearty amen to this. Not one of them has been found or can be found who regrets his course in refusing to support Blaine. We do not believe that one can be found who could be induced to formally re-enter the party fold and become a "member in good standing." Neither have they a desire to enter the Democratic party in the same capacity; but it must be admitted that the "catacomb" policy of the Republican leaders is making Independent sympathy with Republican candidates more and more difficult every day.

After waiting for six months for the "recognition" which there was never any hope of their getting from the Administration, the Tammany braves have met and solemnly resolved that the Civil-Service Law is "an abridgment upon the privileges conferred upon the chosen servants of the people," which Tammany "condemns as an unwarrantable invasion of popular rights, and an undemocratic and indefensible restriction of the vigor and effect of the suffrage." The author of the resolutions, who was one of John Kelly's silver-tongued orators at Chicago in opposition to Mr. Cleveland's candidacy, supported them in a speech which was received with a "whirlwind of applause." He said he was in favor of an honest civil-service reform, and explained what that was by declaring that he believed in filling the offices with persons who "got their honesty out of the tenement-house, their intelligence out of the public schools, and their patriotism out of their idea of the true blessings of the Government." General Spinola declared the Civil-Service Law to be a "cunning Yankee trick," and General Pryor proudly boasted his "full allegiance to that memorable formula, 'To the victors belong the spoils,'" and thought the resolutions ought to come out boldly in favor of the only true Democratic reform, which was to turn the Republicans out of office and put the Democrats in. This was the most successful speech of the evening. It is evident that the braves are in very low spirits. They were opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and voted against his election because they feared he was not their kind of a man, and their worst fears have been realized. There is nothing for them to do but to shut up the wigwam and go to work for a living.

Many solutions of the negro problem have been proposed in our time, but not one which, to our minds, for the rapidity of its action can compare to the composition called "Anti-Curl" advertised in a late number of the colored organ called the *New York Freeman*. The advertisement has two portraits of colored citizens, illustrating the operation of the "Anti-Curl," one showing the hair in its woolly, kinked condition, before the applica-

tion, and the other in its beautiful, wavy, Caucasian appearance after the application. It renders, the advertiser says, "kinky, curly, and rigid hair soft, elastic, and pliable," and also "straight, glossy and pliable," and is manufactured by an "Anti-Curl Association" in Walker Street. A hundred thousand pots or so of this preparation annually would, judiciously used, probably knock their platform from under Senators Hoar and Sherman, and make us once more a homogeneous people.

It is announced that Miss Ada Sweet, the somewhat famous Pension Agent at Chicago, has resigned, and that Mrs. Mulligan, widow of the late General Mulligan, has been appointed in her place. Miss Sweet has held this office ever since the death of her father, whose chief clerk she had been some fifteen years ago. During this time her office has been a model of methodical and business-like efficiency. When her commission expired in 1878 a desperate push was made by the friends of Mrs. Mulligan to secure the place for the latter, and these efforts have been renewed from time to time, but ineffectually until now. The movement against Miss Sweet and in favor of Mrs. Mulligan was in no sense political. It was begun under President Hayes and continued during the Garfield and Arthur Administrations. If Mrs. Mulligan is a Democrat, that fact did not prevent Republican Congressmen of Illinois and several other Western States from being her industrious supporters. The movement in her favor was a social and neighborhood affair altogether, and it would have been successful long ago but for the remarkably good record that Miss Sweet had made as a public officer and a woman of business. If she has really resigned, there can be no objection now, on civil-service-reform grounds, to Mrs. Mulligan's appointment. It is to be hoped that the new appointee will vindicate the admiration and perseverance of her friends by the efficiency of her service, but we can hardly expect to find in her the qualifications for business which have so justly distinguished her predecessor.

The cottagers at Cotuit, a pleasant Massachusetts watering-place, have been much disturbed by the removal of the Postmaster, or rather by the failure to reappoint him, owing mainly, it is said, to the influence of one of their own number, Mr. Augustus Thorndike Perkins, who got the vacant place for a lady at one time a governess in his own family. They accordingly held a meeting the other day which was attended by all the legal voters of the town except four, and they unanimously protested against the removal, as "contrary to the principles of civil-service reform and to the spirit of the present Administration," inasmuch as the late Postmaster was very efficient and was not an offensive partisan. The moderator of the meeting writes to us asking us to notice the matter, and we willingly do so, but only to say that experience has taught us to be very careful about complaining of a removal unless we have very full knowledge of the case. The Civil-Service Law very wisely, as we think, puts no check whatever on the power

of removal, and, in the case of postmasters, none on the power of appointment. Moreover, Mr. Vilas is charged, in the case of the postmasters, with the correction of a gigantic Republican abuse, the reservation during a quarter of a century of all the post-offices for members of one party. In making the correction, no doubt he often makes mistakes, or is misled by local advice, but we do not think "the principles of civil-service reform" call for the retention of every Republican postmaster against whom no charge can be brought. The Cotuit case, too, is one which can be better discussed in detail by those who are near the scene than it can by us.

There is no proof whatever that Vice-President Hendricks's expression of sympathy with the Irish Nationalists has excited any of the "resentment shown by the English newspapers" on which the *Sun* comments. No English newspaper of the smallest consequence has taken any notice of it. There is no reason why any English newspaper should be troubled by Mr. Hendricks's utterances on any question of foreign politics, because he knows nothing about foreign politics, and has no interest in it. He is in favor of Irish independence, just as he would be in favor of Abracadabra if he thought it would bring him a vote or two. One good post-office or collectorship is of more interest and importance to him than all the foreign nations on the globe. When he went abroad a few years ago he innocently revealed his astonishment at finding parliaments on the European continent. Doubtless he expected to see nothing there but post-offices and custom-houses, carried on by despots and manned by vicious noblemen on life tenures. He is of importance now in American politics, we beg to inform the Queen, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Salisbury, and the British press, simply because he would succeed Mr. Cleveland if the latter were to die—a contingency which makes most intelligent Americans shake in their boots.

The growing bitterness of feeling between the English and French in Canada seems to have reached its present fervor through the outbreak of smallpox in Montreal. For some reason or other the French object to being vaccinated, and the disease has accordingly been most prevalent among them. This has led to supercilious comments in the English press on French habits, including aspersions on the cleanliness of the French population, which the French press has fiercely resented, the Catholic clergy in some cases backing the newspapers up. The comparative cleanliness of the two races has long been a sore subject, but the controversy has generally been conducted somewhat unfairly on the English side. It originated mainly in the failure of the French in France to adopt the practice of "tubbing" in the morning, which Englishmen took up about fifty years ago. It has been aggravated, too, by the slowness of the French hotels to provide the enlarged bowls and pitchers which British tourists about the same time began to have in their own houses—a fact on which the English press has been in the habit of commenting every fall for half a century. The way Frenchmen, too, sometimes talk about a bath, as

something which it would be well for a man to take when he feels out of sorts, but only then, helps to foster the pride of cleanliness in the English mind. But the comparison, like many other comparisons of English with foreign manners, has always been unfair because it was a comparison of one small English class with a whole foreign people. The bulk of the population in France would stand very high in any scale of national cleanliness. The French people as a whole are far more neat and clean in their dress, in their homes, and in their eating than the English people as a whole. The sense of decency and self-respect is much stronger among them. In fact, one has to go up pretty high in the English population to reach the average French standard of living, although it is quite true that very few Frenchmen, indeed, take as good care of their persons as do the men of the upper middle and upper class in England, or are as exacting in matters of domestic comfort and propriety.

The comparison is likely to have serious consequences in Canada in widening the breach which has always existed between the two races. Curiously enough, however, the English, who are the chief objects of the French rage, number only 881,301 against the 1,298,929 French. The English-speaking population consists besides of the Irish 957,403, and the Scotch 669,863, while the Germans number 254,319; so that the English are really a small minority of the population of the Dominion. It would appear, however, that community of religion does not bring the French and Irish together, and that the latter, on the whole, side with the Saxons in this instance, and are in the main loyal to the British crown. The threats of the French Canadians to take arms against the Saxons may probably be despised, for there is but little power of initiative and little taste for venturesome enterprises left among them. But their discontent and unwillingness to assimilate must always prove a heavy political burden for the Dominion to carry—so heavy, perhaps, as to prevent the ultimate success of the Confederation. It is being used, too, as one more illustration of the inability of the English to absorb and content populations of other races and creeds, and it must be admitted that as such it has a good deal of force. The Englishman, like the Roman, has immense ability as a conqueror and administrator, but he has not the Roman art of converting the vanquished to his manners and ideas, and making them proud of belonging to his Empire.

The approaching admission of the farm laborer to the franchise in England, with the strong probability that in the beginning, at all events, his employers will try to intimidate or cajole him into voting the Tory ticket, has raised a vigorous discussion as to the lawfulness of lying. One Anglican clergyman has published an address in which he advises the laborer to lie freely to his employer about his vote, if necessary for the protection of his independence. This has called down on the clergyman the indignant rebuke of his Bishop, and has set a great many other clergymen to raising up their voices on behalf of bold truthfulness. But there appears to be a strong

current of lay opinion in favor of lying in answer to any question which threatens a man's rights in mind, body, or estate. The labor agitators, in particular, favor any amount of falsehood which the purity of the ballot may call for. The *Daily News* points out, however, that no great amount of lying is likely to be needed, owing to the stringent provisions of the election law, which make liable to one year's imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine of \$1,000, any one

"who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, make use of, or threaten to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint, or inflict, or threaten to inflict, by himself or by any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm, or loss, upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election."

Numberless were the political surmises when the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary met at Skiernewice, in Russian Poland, a year ago. The leading diplomats of the three empires were there, Bismarck among them. Conferences were held. Yet the world was left in darkness concerning the political import of the affair, and, in a sense, is in darkness still; for not a single diplomatic act has taken place during the year which could be directly classed as a sequence of those imperial and ministerial deliberations. The general conclusion now is that nothing really important, nothing new, was resolved upon at Skiernewice, and that an exchange of friendly declarations and peaceful assurances was all that took place there. The meeting of Alexander III. and Francis Joseph, at Kremsier, in Moravia, toward the close of last month, has been from the start looked upon merely as a matter of personal courtesy between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. Emperor William was there only "in spirit," as many a report from Kremsier had it, and Prince Bismarck shone by his absence; and without them what could be expected? It is true, while the two emperors were slaying bucks driven into the episcopal park, their foreign ministers, M. de Giers and Count Kalnoky, conferred upon international affairs; but the outcome of it is—as the former told the representative of the *Vienna Neue Freie Presse*, one of forty correspondents admitted—"L'entrevue c'est la paix."

This ought to be a pleasant announcement, but, such are the true relations between the Empire of the Czar and Austria-Hungary, it is far from delighting the press of St. Petersburg or Moscow, Vienna, Pesth, or Cracow, excepting official sheets. Growing cordiality between the two Courts is suspicious to German Liberals, Magyars, and Poles on the one side, and repugnant to Russian Slavophiles on the other. The fact is, the two empires are at peace only because Germany, befriending the less aggressive of them, has set her veto on war. The meeting seems to have been a harmless, though very expensive, distraction for the emperors, empresses, and crown-princes—of whom the Russian sadly need it—and nothing else. The flood of telegrams about it—together 87,800 words—was the silliest stuff ever wired.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 9, to TUESDAY, September 15, 1895, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE first Cabinet meeting since the President's return to Washington was held on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Secretaries Bayard, Manning, and Lamar were present. The subjects under discussion included the Austrian mission, the Wyoming disturbances, and a number of minor matters under the Treasury and Interior Departments.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held in Washington on Tuesday at which all the members were present except Secretaries Bayard and Endicott and Attorney General Garland. It is understood that the silver policy of the Government was one of the questions considered.

A Washington gentleman, cognizant of the negotiations going on in the matter of silver legislation, was reported on Monday as saying: "It should be remembered in considering this subject that it is the silver men, and not the Administration or any of its representatives, that are offering to compromise. The ground taken by the Administration has always been that the coinage should stop; it is to the interest of the silver men that it should continue, and it is hardly fair to apply the term compromise to any measure by which the coinage is stopped. The passage of such a bill in any form is, of course, a defeat for the silver men, and the fact that it has been suggested by some of the stoutest adherents of silver coinage is in itself a surrender to the power of the Administration and public opinion."

It is now known that Messrs. Morrison, Mills, Herbert, and Hewitt propose to introduce tariff bills in the next House of Representatives. Mr. Hewitt's bill will aim to take the duties off of raw material. Mr. Mills, of Texas, goes back to the "tariff for revenue only" principle, and proposes to derive revenue mainly from duties upon luxuries. Mr. Morrison's bill will resemble in most respects his previous productions.

President Cleveland on Friday appointed the Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, of North Carolina, Minister to Liberia. He was born a slave, and was educated at Lincoln University, Pa., and at Auburn, N. Y., Theological Seminary. He was highly recommended for the place.

Miss Ada Sweet has resigned the Pension Agency at Chicago to accept a private business engagement, and the President has appointed Mrs. M. A. Mulligan in her place.

George B. Bacon, Chief Weigher of the Brooklyn District and for sixteen years an efficient Custom-house officer, was on Monday summarily removed by Collector Hedden's Deputy at this port, and George H. Sterling, a Brooklyn Alderman, boss, and liquor-seller, appointed in his place. No cause for the removal is assigned.

First Auditor Chenoweth, of the Treasury Department, has returned to Washington from Texas, ready to continue his attack upon the Coast Survey. He claims that the developments yet to be announced are fully as striking as those already made public. The subject is one on which there is much difference of opinion in official circles.

The Government engineers have made a report on the reservoir system of the upper Mississippi. They say: "The reservoirs at Leech Lake and Lake Winnepigoshish were opened August 1 with a large discharge. Pokegama reservoir, the receiving reservoir, 100 miles by water below the upper reservoir and 318 miles by water above St. Paul, was opened August 15, with a discharge of about 3,000 cubic feet of water per second. The rise in the Mississippi River at different points since, resulting from the discharge from the reservoirs, was on September 1, at Grand Rapids, 4 miles below Pokegama, 5 feet; Aitken, 169 miles below Pokegama, 2½ feet; Crow Wing, 236 miles be-

low Pokegama, 2 feet; Sauk Rapids, 295 miles below Pokegama, 2 feet. The river at St. Paul fell, from August 1 to August 23, 1 foot and 3 inches. Since then the St. Paul gauge shows an average stage of 3 feet up to September 7. As there was no rainfall of any importance from August 1, the river must have continued falling at about the same rate as its tributaries, and probably not far from the same proportion as from the 1st to the 23d of August, had it not been for the supply from these reservoirs. As clearly as can be estimated the reservoirs are now furnishing not far from one foot of water at St. Paul—a clear and convincing proof of the wisdom of this great undertaking and the assurance of its success."

The State Convention of the National Greenback-Labor party, held in Clarendon Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, resulted in the nomination of the following State ticket: For Governor, George O. Jones, of Albany; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman W. Gage, of Rochester; Secretary of State, George W. Pimm, of Orange County; Comptroller, Nelson W. Shaler, of Catskill; Treasurer, Allen Wood, of Steuben County; Attorney-General, William B. Guernsey, of Chenango County; State Engineer and Surveyor, Edward A. Stillman, of Ontario County.

The New York Prohibition Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday nominated the following ticket: For Governor, H. Clay Bascom, of Troy; Lieutenant-Governor, W. Jennings Demorest, of New York; Secretary of State, Edward Evans, of Tonawanda; State Treasurer, Hiram Vandenberg, of Fulton County; Comptroller, Frederick Sheldon, of Hornellsville; Attorney-General, W. Martin Jones, of Rochester; State Engineer, George A. Dudley, of Ellenville.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher sends the following to the Rochester *Post-Express* from Peekskill: "I am decidedly in favor of the insertion of a high-license plank in the platform of the coming Republican State Convention, because absolute prohibition is an absolute impossibility. High license is possible, feasible, and equitable. The moral sense of the community will sustain the demand. The result will be a greater protection of society from the evil of liquor selling than by any other method that can be enforced."

On Thursday the Massachusetts Prohibitionists nominated Thomas J. Lathrop, of Taunton, for Governor.

The Georgia Local Option Bill has become a law. It provides that upon the application for prohibition signed by one-tenth of the voters in any county, the Ordinary shall hold an election to determine whether or not spirituous liquors shall be sold in that county. If the result of the election shall be against the sale, the Ordinary shall give notice once a week for four weeks, and the act shall take effect as soon as the result is ascertained, except as to the vested rights of persons whose annual license has not expired. If the result of the election shall be "for sale," no other election on the question shall be held in that county within less than two years.

The Virginia campaign is warming up, and it will not be long before the bitterest personalities may be expected to be indulged in. General Wise, Mahone's candidate for Governor, has completed his canvass of most of the white counties. General Lee has just started out. His warm reception by the people is wormwood to Mahone's followers. The Democrats claim that a considerable number of negroes will support their ticket this year. The desertion of some of the influential Republican leaders makes this probable. An effort will be made by Mahone and Wise to get Blaine and Logan into Virginia in the last week or two of the campaign.

The Mississippi Republicans have decided to hold no convention this year, "because of the well-known impossibility of securing at the polls an honest election."

A band of white "Regulators" in Fairfield County, S. C., have been warning and whipping all families of mixed white and colored people, and directing them to leave the country. Their motive is to break up miscegenation.

Mollie Maguire outrages are reviving in the Pennsylvania coal regions.

At Wichita, Kansas, on Friday, the cases against Captain Couch and the Oklahoma boomers for treason were dismissed at the request of counsel for the Government.

Julio Romano Santos, who was recently released from prison in Ecuador, arrived in this city on Monday on his way to Washington to establish his claim to be a citizen of the United States. He places his damages by false imprisonment at \$100,000.

A terrible tornado at Washington Court-House, Ohio, on the evening of September 8, destroyed 200 residences and many stores. Five people were killed and 50 injured. The suffering of the destitute people is great. The damage to property is estimated at more than \$250,000.

A large building occupied by Chinese laborers at the Coal Creek mines, twenty miles from Seattle, W. T., was attacked by a mob on Saturday morning. The Chinamen, about fifty in number, fled to the woods. Their lodging-house and cook-house were burned. The attacking party were all masked. None of the Chinamen were hurt. Trouble at the New Castle mines is feared.

The *Puritan* and *Genesta* attempted for the third time on Friday to sail the first race for the *America's* cup. There was a good wind when the boats started about 11:30 A. M. The yachts led by turns for the first few miles of the race to windward, but the *Puritan* gradually sailed ahead, and, when she turned the stake boat at 5:37, was two miles dead to windward of the *Genesta*. The judges gave the signal declaring the race off before the *Genesta* reached the stake boat, it being evident that the race could not be finished within the seven hours' limit, as the wind had died out. On Saturday another attempt was to be made, but about 2:30 P. M. the judges decided that there should be no race that day. The wind was only eight miles per hour, and it was useless to attempt to sail the race within the limit.

The race was successfully sailed on Monday over the course from Bay Ridge through the Narrows to Sandy Hook Lightship and return, a distance of 38 statute miles. The start was a capital one, the *Puritan* getting off at 10:32:02 A. M., and the *Genesta* four seconds later. At the lightship, where they turned on their homeward course, the *Puritan* was four minutes and twenty-two seconds ahead, her time being 2:14:54. At the finish the *Puritan* was sixteen minutes and forty-seven seconds in the lead, crossing the line at 4:38:05. Throughout the race the *Puritan* led. The wind was good outside and there was a moderate sea, with plenty of white caps. The race was viewed by thousands. Owing to a slight accident to the upper cap of the *Genesta's* topmast, the second of the races will not take place until September 16. That race will be twenty miles to windward and return.

Dr. Duncan has declined the Presidency of Vassar College.

Scott Lord, of this city, died at Morris Plains, N. J., on Thursday, at the age of sixty-five. He came into prominence as Senator Conkling's law partner at Utica. He was a Democrat, and defeated Ellis H. Roberts for Congress in 1874. This was followed by the *Utica Herald* declaring war on Conkling, and continuing it until Conkling's power was broken. At the close of his Congressional term he became a member of a law firm in this city.

Rear-Admiral John W. Livingston, United States Navy, died in this city on Thursday, at the age of eighty-one. He entered the navy as a midshipman on the 4th of March, 1823, and

passed through all the various grades to that of Rear-Admiral. His services have been on all the naval stations, abroad and at home, in the Mexican war and in that of the rebellion.

Col. George Ward Nichols, President of the Cincinnati College of Music, and author of a history of "Sherman's March to the Sea," died on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Government on Thursday despatched a note to Germany, which was approved at the council of Ministers, requesting her to renounce all intention of establishing a suzerainty over the Caroline and Pelew Islands. It was also reported, but without authority, that the note declared that otherwise Spain must decline to give satisfaction for the recent insults to the German Embassy.

It was asserted in the *London News* on Friday morning that Germany had consented that the Vigo and Valencia Consulate matters should be settled separately, and allowed Spain voluntary action in giving satisfaction, the apology to be oral or printed, in order the best to prevent a fresh popular outburst, which would tend to strengthen the opposition to the monarchy. The Spanish reply, while not totally rejecting arbitration, would contend that Spain's prior rights were sufficiently proved to justify the termination of the dispute by direct negotiation.

There was a military uprising in one of the largest barracks at Madrid about one week ago. The soldiers seized their arms and shouted, "Death to our chiefs." The authorities were prepared for the outbreak, and vigorously suppressed it before it had assumed formidable proportions. Every precaution was taken to prevent its recurrence.

Advices from Yap show that a conflict at that place was only prevented because the Spanish man-of-war's captain refused to obey the order of the Governor of the Carolines to fire upon the German gunboat. An altercation took place between the two, and the Governor was wounded and put under arrest.

The note of the Spanish Foreign Minister to Prince Bismarck claims Spanish sovereignty over the Carolines on the ground of discovery, exploration, missionary work, protection, recognition by the natives, and the existence of Spanish trading posts. A complete apology for the Embassy incident has been sent by Spain to Germany.

A despatch from Madrid to the *London Standard* on Tuesday morning said: "If Spain persists in her rejection of arbitration in the Carolines dispute, Germany will endeavor to convene a conference of the European Powers and the United States, either at Paris or Vienna, for the purpose of deciding the principles which shall govern the acquisition and protection of territory in the Pacific. The Convention will be similar to the recent Congo Conference."

It is announced in Madrid that the Spanish Government will gladly reopen commercial negotiations with England and America upon the arrival of the new ministers from those countries.

The total number of cases of cholera reported in Madrid from September 1 to 12 was 10,666, and for the whole of Spain for the same period 23,644. The total number of deaths from the disease throughout Spain for the same period was 6,379. The disease has almost disappeared from the provinces of Valencia, Murcia, Saragossa, and Granada.

The *London Standard* on Monday morning published the Anglo-Russian protocol concerning the Afghan frontier. Every detail in connection with the frontier line has been settled. The only possible point of difference is the Oxus, which the English have been unable to survey minutely. The boundary defined coincides nearly with that proposed by M. Lessar. Russia gets the whole oasis of Panjdeh, including Ak-Tepe, Akrobat, and Puli-khatun. Afghanistan gets Merutbak and the whole Zulfikar Pass. Colonel Kohlberg will be

chief of the Russian Commission, and M. Lessar next in command. Both commissions will be much smaller than those headed by Sir Peter Lumsden and General Zelenoi. They will meet at Zulfikar in November. It is estimated that they will not conclude their labors until August, 1886.

It is asserted that the protocol defining the Afghan frontier was signed in London on Thursday.

It is stated in diplomatic circles at Paris that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has gained the Sultan's ear, and that the latter, being also encouraged by France, will not accede to the main proposals of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Special Envoy, regarding the occupation of Egypt. It is probable that the mission of Sir Henry will result in a failure, owing to the pressure that is thus being brought to bear upon the Sultan.

It is stated that the Sultan has expressed his willingness to send 5,000 Turkish troops to Egypt whenever he is requested to do so by England.

It is believed that November 14 will be the date for the coming election in England.

Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech announcing his programme has been received by the Radical party of Great Britain with enthusiasm. The *London Times*, commenting on it, says that both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill must resort to very different arguments if they wish to attract the Whigs to their political fold. The *News (Liberal)* says: "At the present moment there is less reason than ever for the Whigs to join the Conservatives. Whether the Liberal majority be large or small, it will consist of the advanced section of the party, and a Liberal failing to pledge himself to the changes in the land laws and taxation has no chance of being heard."

Mr. Chamberlain asserts that Radicalism, which has hitherto been the creed of the most numerous section of the Liberal party outside of the House of Commons, will henceforth be a powerful factor inside. The Radical aims, he says, are constructive, not destructive.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Glasgow on Tuesday night. He took the ground that it was a matter of national importance that the coming Parliamentary elections should result in seating a majority numerically strong enough to put down Mr. Parnell. Speaking on the subject of church disestablishment, Mr. Chamberlain said that was the great question of the day in Scotland. He opposed State interference with or aid to religion. In this matter he was a liberationist. He was in favor of freeing the Church in England, Scotland, and Wales from State control. Referring to the Irish question, the speaker said he still adhered to the idea of a National Council in Dublin. Mr. Parnell, he said, though asking more, would doubtless take less.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery have each written a letter for publication, stating that the question of the disestablishment of the Scotch Church is purely a matter for Scotchmen to deal with, and ought not to be made a test question at the coming Parliamentary election.

There is trustworthy information to the effect that when Mr. Gladstone's manifesto comes, whether spoken or written, it will be found to give the Liberal programme three chief heads, viz.: Reform of local government, of the land laws, and of Parliamentary procedure.

Mr. Gladstone is preparing a manifesto on the Irish question.

Archbishop Walsh, at Dublin on Tuesday, replying to a number of addresses, approved the policy of the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Lieutenant, and applauded his lordship's recent act of justice in ordering an inquiry into the Maamtrasua and similar murder cases, in which it is alleged innocent persons were convicted.

John Bright will speak in the coming British political campaign.

The health of Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, has given way under the severe strain of his official duties and the part he has taken in the Parliamentary campaign. All of his political engagements have been cancelled in accordance with the imperative orders of his physicians.

The *London Times* on Monday said: "The statement will be read with interest that we have the presence of the Chief Justice of the United States among us. It is regrettable, though, that the time of the year prevents concerted action respecting his visit being taken on the part of the different Inns of Court. The legal profession, however, will extend Chief Justice Waite that cordial reception given by Americans to Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge on the occasion of the latter's visit to the United States. But it is fitting that the presence among us of a Judge yet more eminent in position than Lord Coleridge be known and recognized by us."

William Augustus Guy, F.R.S., a famous London physician, died on Saturday, at the age of seventy-five. He was the author of a long series of essays on the pulse and respiration, and other matters of physiology. He devoted much of his attention to sanitary reform, social science, and allied subjects.

The Eliza Armstrong case in London has been adjourned until September 26.

Letters from China represent that France lost 15,000 men in the Tonquin campaign, and that her losses in money, including the cost of building forts, hospitals, and frontier defences, were £43,000,000, while China's losses were 100,000 men and £38,000,000.

A Chinese loan of \$40,000,000 has been negotiated at Paris and Berlin for the construction of a railroad from Taku to Tungchow, twelve miles south of Peking. A Manchester firm has obtained the contract for building the road.

Hostilities have been resumed between French ships and Madagascar, Manangaré being under bombardment.

The Clémenceau party in France has issued an electoral manifesto similar to that of the Radical Socialists. Premier Brisson's organ, the *Siecle*, ridicules the programme as absurd and impossible.

Jean Claude Bouquet, the well-known French mathematician, is dead at the age of sixty-six.

A great Socialist meeting was held in Rotterdam, Holland, on Sunday, in favor of general suffrage. The speakers declared that the people would take no denial.

Hans Canon, a famous Austrian artist, is dead.

The full Court of Manitoba, sitting at Winnipeg, on Wednesday gave judgment in the Riel case, disallowing the appeal and confirming the death sentence passed by the Northwest Territory Court. All held that on the evidence the jury could not come to any other decision than they did. As to the insanity plea, they all held, while admitting that the prisoner acted strangely at times, that he was a clever and designing man, who sought to advance his own personal interests by using the half-breeds as tools. It is believed, however, that he will be reprieved.

Riel was on Tuesday granted a respite pending the decision of the Privy Council of Great Britain in his case.

General Caceres and a band of insurgent troops recently defeated the Peruvian Government troops at the town of Canta. This is the first advantage of any consequence gained by the revolutionists.

The *Panama Star and Herald* says: "We shall see in October the first section of the Panama Canal opened in its full length, breadth, and depth. The first section will comprise a waterway from Colon to near Tiger Hill, a distance of twelve kilometres."

MR. RANDALL ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

MR. SAMUEL J. RANDALL has written for a Southern periodical a disquisition on the tariff, on internal taxes, on the rate of interest, the cost of labor, and the price of living, embodying his views of the most desirable course of legislation on those questions. The paper may be taken in a broader sense as a statement, by one of the most prominent Democratic statesmen, of the political issues of the day. These issues, according to Mr. Randall's view, are financial and industrial. According to Senators Sherman and Hoar, they are related in some way to the slavery question. According to Mr. Cabot Lodge and Mr. Andrew D. White, they are related to the civil-service question. According to the *New York Tribune*, the real issue is the failure of John Roach. Amid this contrariety of opinion upon a mere question of fact, the parties have as much trouble in getting started as the two yachts in the international race. There is not enough wind, and what wind there is changes too often. There is danger that one craft may run into the other and knock off its bowsprit. No great harm would result if both should go to the bottom, as they eventually will unless they can find some issue appealing to the present needs of the people, and enlisting the support of intelligent public opinion.

Mr. Randall has, at least, touched upon a public need, and has spoken a decisive word. The tariff is one of the things that call for reform, and Mr. Randall states by authority that it must be overhauled. "No one who understands the existing tariff laws," he says, "will deny the justice and necessity of thorough revision." Mr. Randall is himself the highest authority on this question, since he is the leader of the high tariff Democrats. If he considers thorough revision necessary, there is nobody in the dominant party in the House of Representatives to oppose that undertaking. Therefore a revision of some sort may be set down as a certainty next winter; a revision to be supported and encouraged by some considerable part of the industries of Pennsylvania.

When we come to examine the principles of tariff and tax revision which Mr. Randall favors, it is easier to discover the general tone and drift of his conceptions than the process by which they are reached. He is opposed to protection on principle, but in favor of it in practice. He thinks that "protection for the sake of protection" is unconstitutional, but that protection accomplished incidentally is lawful and proper, and even necessary. In order to make a certain rate of duty on imports constitutional, it is only needful that the statesman should settle in his own mind whether it is levied for protection or for revenue. How to determine this point Mr. Randall does not explain, but it is evident that if the contending opinions of manufacturers and wool growers should fail to produce conviction, resort might be had to prayer. Is a duty of twelve cents per pound on wool to be considered as protection for the sake of protection, or as protection incidental to the needs of the public trea-

sure? We can perceive no solution of this problem adequate to the needs of Congressmen from the non-wool-growing States, except severe self-examination under divine guidance.

The postulates of political economy are frequently hard to understand, but if we can find the key to any exposition of them by a statesman or publicist, we may hope to unravel the knottiest problems of the science. Mr. Randall furnishes the key to his philosophy in the following paragraph:

"It will not be denied that the rate of interest indicates the cost of living; that the cost of living indicates the price of labor; and that the price of labor indicates the cost of production. This rule may sometimes be disturbed by abnormal conditions—such as crop failures, war, or overtrading. The country which has the lower rate of business interest will drive the country having the higher rate of business interest out of the world's markets, and eventually out of its own domestic markets; it will absorb all its means of paying its debts, including all its specie, than which nothing can be worse. There is no mode of recovery from such disaster save, first, by the reduction of the rate of business interest to a par with low-interest countries; or, second, by the imposition of such duties on imports as will raise the cost of the foreign article to the cost of the domestic article in the home market."

This is an elaboration and further elucidation of the thesis of Mr. Randall's Nashville speech of last year. "The rate of interest indicates the cost of living," says Mr. Randall. Well, what of it? Is a high cost of living desirable? Is a high rate of interest desirable? "The cost of living indicates the price of labor," he continues. We do not assent to this proposition any more than we assent to the other; but supposing it to be true, what comes of it? Why this, says Mr. Randall, "that the price of labor indicates the cost of production." This is the conclusion which Mr. Randall says will not be denied by anybody, yet it is denied by the highest authorities on economic science, who point to the examples of England on the one side, with its high-priced labor and low cost of production, and the continent of Europe, and India, and Mexico, and China, with their low-priced labor and high cost of production on the other, as furnishing a complete refutation of that dogma.

We cannot perceive that Mr. Randall has added anything of value to current political discussion except his *ipse dixit* that the tariff needs revision and must have it. This is, as we have already said, important by reason of Mr. Randall's standing, both party wise and tariff wise.

SENATOR SHERMAN AND GOVERNOR HOADLY.

SENATOR SHERMAN's appeal to the country to restore the Republican party to power in order that the rights of the colored voters in the South may be secured, has been pointedly answered by Governor Hoadly, who asks what the Republican party proposes to do for the colored man that it has not been able to do during its twenty years of uninterrupted power at Washington. This is a question which must be answered if the Republican campaign in Ohio is to be fought on the issues of the past, as both Senator Sherman and Judge Foraker have drawn their line of battle. If the col-

ored man has been shorn of his rights during five successive terms in which the Republican party has held all the Federal offices, how is his condition to be improved by another term of the same sort? Is there any guarantee that a sixth would yield any better results than the five that have gone before? The burden of proof is upon Senator Sherman and his party. He and they are bound to explain why they have misused the power heretofore intrusted to them, and how they intend to correct their mistakes, before they ask for votes on the ground that the colored man is still deprived of his rights. The least that they can do will be to show that the condition of the negro has progressively improved since the close of the war; that they have been the cause of the improvement; and that this condition has been altered for the worse since the election of President Cleveland.

That the condition of the freedman has been greatly improved since the close of the war is universally acknowledged. That the future is full of hope for him is the testimony of all impartial observers who have visited the South during the present year. But it is equally well known that the bettering of his lot and the brightening of his prospects have not been due to the attempt made by the Republican party to enthrone the ignorance and squalor of the South above its education and wealth, but have been accomplished in spite of that deplorable experiment. When the State debt of Louisiana rose from \$11,000,000 in 1866 to \$50,000,000 in 1875, the Republican plan of governing the South by the agency of carpet-bag statesmen, marshalling the newly emancipated slaves, broke down. The system could not go on because there was nothing left to prey upon. Repudiation followed close after the other forms of roguery, and it was agreed upon all hands that whatever else should come in place of the governments set up by Packard and Pinchback, by Moses and Scott, by Clayton and Dorsey, those bunko shops must be closed up. In closing the Louisiana concern, Senator Sherman took an active part as a member of Mr. Hayes's Cabinet. And what did they set up in its place? A Democratic State Government which received fewer votes than Mr. Tilden received at the same election. If Mr. Sherman thinks that the colored men of Louisiana are deprived of their rights, when did they begin to lose them? Was it before or after Governor Packard was taken by the ear and led out of the executive office and Governor Nicholls installed in his place?

The service rendered by the Republican party to the colored men since the war is not to be found in its external and aggressive acts, but in the moral pressure it has exerted upon the South. Its carpet-bag governments led to bankruptcy and Kukuluxism, and then disappeared in chaos. After they were gone, society built itself anew on the principles which lie at the bottom of all civilized governments. The educated and responsible classes took the places from which they had been forcibly expelled, and established the present system of Southern governments, which may be briefly described as universal suffrage conditioned upon the supremacy of the educated and the subordination of the ignorant. In the administration of this sys-

tem they have been under the moral supervision, perhaps we may say terrorism, of public sentiment in the North, which has insisted that the colored men shall be fairly dealt with, their freedom shall not be encroached upon, and that they shall have all the privileges that are consistent with good order in the communities where they live. So long as the Republican party was in power this was the maximum of their demands upon the South, after the carpet-bag governments had been helped out of the way. Has this moral pressure been lessened since the election of President Cleveland? Has the public sentiment of the North taken a lower tone since that event than it held before? Can any consequences be pointed out, showing that the rights of the colored men are less respected now than they were one year ago? Is it not true, on the contrary, that there has been substituted, in the place of moral compulsion, a feeling of duty and responsibility more elevating to both races and more promising to civilization than anything ever known in Southern politics since slavery became a rock of offence in the nation's history?

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION AND ITS EXPENSES.

THE free way in which the Alabama Claims Commission and the counsel have helped themselves to the funds is, if the charges against them be true, a very natural result of the way the money was obtained. Large claims were made from the British on account of the insurance companies which took the war risks and paid the owners for their losses, and the Geneva Tribunal allowed these claims, as any other court would have done, and they were accordingly paid over by the British. No sooner had the money been received, however, than Congress turned around and decided that the insurance companies should have nothing, and that instead of this the persons who had paid war premiums, and who, the Tribunal decided, were not entitled to anything at all, should be paid in full. The war premiums are, however, a very trifling sum compared to the losses of the insurance companies, and the result is that there is, out of the \$15,000,000 paid by Great Britain, a large surplus for which, under the rules laid down by Congress, there are no claimants.

It was most natural that under these circumstances the Commission should feel very "flush," and should disregard the letter of the act of Congress both in the number and the payment of their subordinates. The act of Congress, it appears, provides that "the counsel acting for the United States before the Commission shall receive for his services and expenses such reasonable allowance in each claim as may be approved by the Court, to be apportioned in each claim adjudicated, and paid from such award upon the certificate of one of the judges." No pretence of observing this rule appears to have been made by the Court. The counsel of the United States, Mr. Creswell, has been drawing a regular salary of \$8,000 a year, which Congress fixed as the limit of his compensation in any one year, without any certificate of the Court, or any reference to the number of cases adjudicated, or

the amount of the claims disposed of, or to the work done by him. Besides this, a considerable number of "assistants" of one sort or another have been employed at good salaries, without any warrant of law. Had Mr. Blaine been elected and the Treasury remained in Republican hands, we should doubtless never have heard a word of these abuses, and the Commission and its staff would long have drawn nutriment from the fund, which the British paid over in the belief that a host of eager and impoverished ship-owners and underwriters were waiting for it on this side of the water.

All this is, as we have said, the natural effect of a "surplus" on the official mind. The man in public life is rare indeed whose imagination is not in some way corrupted by a surplus. It makes honest men extravagant and reckless, and sets all the rogues to contriving ways and means of stealing without being caught. If just enough money had been obtained from the British to pay the just claims of American citizens for losses sustained through rebel cruisers escaping from British ports, the Commission would probably have been very careful about its expenditures, and have strictly observed the provisions of the act of Congress regulating them. But when Congress turned round and unblushingly admitted that the United States obtained a large sum of money from a foreign Power under false pretences—that is, to satisfy the claims of persons who had really no claims at all—it set an example of dishonesty and laxity which could not but influence everybody afterwards connected with the distribution of the award.

The truth, is that the Alabama claims constitute both one of the most creditable and discreditable incidents in the history of the Republican party. The way in which they were managed by the Grant Administration up to the final adjudication was extremely skilful and dignified. But the minute Congress undertook to distribute the money under the leadership of the then great Republican knave and charlatan, General Butler, the degeneration of the party under the influence of money and power began to show itself. The disallowance of the claims of the insurance companies, after pushing them vigorously before the Tribunal and using them to make up the amount which Great Britain ought to pay, was probably as disreputable a transaction as the Government of a first-class Power was ever engaged in. The allowance of the claims of the war-premium men after the Tribunal had disallowed them was not quite so bad, but very bad. After this, nothing that happens to the fund in the way of waste or dishonesty ought to be surprising.

THE LITERARY WORK OF INVALIDS.— II.

THE two immortals, the two invalids who from our present point of view deserve the most respectful attention, are Johnson and Montaigne. There is a peculiar pleasure in bringing into juxtaposition two such differing natures, and setting forth their equal superiority in composure and unshaken courage in the presence of disease. The fruits of their lives of ill-health are known to the world in their literary works, but the spirit in which they lived should not be forgotten, and since it can best be made evident

by their own words, it is not necessary to ask forgiveness for the long quotations we shall make use of, nor for a little change in our subject-matter.

Johnson's physical disorders were of such a nature as to cause mental disturbance, and in his twentieth year he was attacked by a gloomy melancholy akin to despair, which ever after lurked about him, wounding and disabling him in all the intervals of his labors and enjoyments, and constantly rendering him subject to irritation, fretfulness, and impatience. On one occasion, in late middle life, when he was in such suffering from this malady that he refused all society, an old friend found him alone, sighing, groaning, talking to himself, and restlessly walking from room to room, and to this friend he measured his misery by saying, "I would consent to have a limb amputated to recover my spirits." His sure-footed intellect was constantly, and he knew it to be, on the verge of insanity. "I inherited," he said, "a vile melancholy from my father, which has made me mad all my life, at least not sober." He said, too, he "could not remember the day he had passed free from pain."

For three years before his death his health was "tottering"; and the death and illness of several of the members of the household he had collected about him made his circumstances the more sad. But no complaints appear in his letters; instead, after a two or three months' serious illness, he writes: "To be sick, and to see nothing but sickness and death, is but a gloomy state; but I hope better times, even in this world, will come, and whatever this world may withhold or give, we shall be happy in a better state." And as the end approached, his serenity distinctly increased, and the letter in which he describes an attack of paralysis, only two days after its occurrence, is too remarkable not to be given almost entire:

"In the afternoon and evening I felt myself light and easy, and began to plan schemes of life. Thus I went to bed, and in a short time waked and sat up, as has been long my custom, when I felt a confusion and indistinctness in my head, which lasted, I suppose, about half a minute. I was alarmed, and prayed God that however he might afflict my body, he would spare my understanding. This prayer, that I might try the integrity of my faculties, I made in Latin verse. The lines were not very good, but I knew them not to be very good; I made them easily, and concluded myself to be unimpaired in my faculties. Soon after, I perceived that I had suffered a paralytic stroke, and that my speech was taken from me. I had no pain, and so little dejection in this dreadful state that I wondered at my own apathy, and considered that perhaps death itself, when it should come, would excite less horror than seems now to attend it. In order to rouse the vocal organs, I took two drams. Wine has been celebrated for the production of eloquence. I put myself into violent motion, and I think repented it; but all was vain. I then went to bed, and, strange as it may seem, I think slept."

"When I saw light, it was time to contrive what I should do. Though God stopped my speech, he left me my hand; I enjoyed a mercy which was not granted to my dear friend Lawrence. . . . My first note was necessarily to my servant, who came in talking, and could not immediately comprehend why he should read what I put into his hands. I then wrote a card to Mr. Allen, that I might have a discreet friend at hand to act as occasion should require. [This was the card: "It has pleased God this morning to deprive me of the powers of speech; and as I do not know but that it may be his further good pleasure to deprive me soon of my senses, I request you will, on the receipt of this note, come to me and act for me as the exigencies of my case may require. I am, &c., Sam. Johnson."] In penning this note, I had some difficulty; my hand, I knew not how or why, made wrong letters. I then wrote to Dr. Taylor to come to me, and bring Dr. Heberden; and I sent to Dr. Brocklesby, who is my neighbor. My physicians are very friendly, and give me great hopes; but you may imagine my situation. I have so far recovered my vocal powers as to repeat the Lord's Prayer with no imperfect articulation. My

memory, I hope, yet remains as it was, but such an attack produces solicitude for the safety of every faculty."

At this time he suffered much from gout, and three months later he writes from his "vacant and desolate habitation": "I carry about a very troubles me and dangerous complaint, which admits no cure but by the surgical knife. Let me have your prayers. . . . The operation is not delayed by any fears or objections of mine." Three months later still he was seized with very distressing asthma, complicated with dropsy. He was confined to the house and suffered much pain, and was the more worn upon by being often unable to lie down at all. But he was relieved now from mental suffering; he warmly welcomed the society of his friends, and, when not overcome with exhaustion, was always as ready for conversation as in his best days, uttering his truthful thoughts in honest speech to the last.

It is here and thus that Doctor Johnson stands in unwitting rivalry of excellence with Montaigne, whose days of sickness were likewise spent in uttering truthful thoughts in honest speech. We do not often think of Montaigne as an invalid, yet we honor him insufficiently till we have sat by his bedside. The admirably sustaining and invigorating power of his philosophy—an often unconscious philosophy—the charm of his simple, fearless, loyal, cheerful, serious vivacity of nature, is more than ever apparent in his hours of illness. In passing from youth to age, he passed from "an ebullient, vigorous, perfect, and careless health" to a state when "my body does not cease for an hour, sleeping or waking, to instruct me in death, patience, and penitence." "Formerly," he continues, "I used to mark as extraordinary dull and dark days; those are now my ordinary ones. The extraordinary are the fine and clear; I am ready to leap for joy, as if it were a special good fortune, when nothing discomforts me. . . . my habit of body begins now to catch hold of pain so easily!" It was before this time, before he had had much personal knowledge of physical suffering, that he had said: "It is in our power, if not to annihilate it, at least to lessen it by patience, and, even though the body should be perturbed by it, to maintain nevertheless the soul and the reason in firmness." Could Johnson be more truly described?

Later on, after "great familiarity with pain," his words were changed to deeds. When he was travelling in Germany, his secretary writes, "M. de Montaigne had last night the colic [i. e., local suffering from his malady, the stone] for two or three hours—very severely from what he said in the morning," and he then goes on with details showing that the suffering must have been severe indeed. "He had got a chill the day before, and was out of sorts. . . . On the road he complained of pain in the kidneys, which was the reason he said that he made this stage so long a one, thinking that he was more at ease on horseback than he would have been elsewhere." But on arriving (after passing through "the thickest and most unendurable dust") at their destination, reaching the town late at night, "lui, toujours à jun," he either that same night or early the next morning (after his "colic"), it is not clear which, summoned the schoolmaster of the town, "pour l'entretenir de son latin"; "but the man was a fool, from whom he could gather no information about the things of the neighborhood." Perhaps poor M. de Montaigne would have found him less of a fool when he himself was more comfortable; but what admirable vitality of will all this exhibits!

In Rome he was very frequently seriously indisposed; but this entry in the Journal, with details we must on it, resembles many others: "The 28th

of January he had an attack of pain, which did not hinder him about any of his usual occupation." At the baths near Lucca, where he stayed for some weeks in May and June, and where the "cure" appears to have been for him only a deplorable increase of illness, and every kind of form of indigestion beset him, and what was worst of all, dimness of sight, he found pleasure in giving a ball to the peasantry of the neighboring villages, to which he also invited several ladies and gentlemen. And only a few days before, he had got up a more impromptu dance for the peasants of the place, when "I myself danced with them, in order not to seem too aloof from them (*troppo ristretto*)."

At this time he not only entertained himself by providing amusement for his inferiors, toward whom his spirit was always so kindly and thoughtful, but he began, seemingly in order to pass the time of weakness and weariness, to write his Journal in Italian.

He had had, before being attacked by it, the greatest horror, always from his childhood, of the stone. His father died of it, and "it was precisely of all the accidents of old age that which I feared the most." After he had been suffering from it some eighteen months he writes:

"I am combating with the worst of all diseases, the most sudden, the most painful, the most mortal, and the most irremediable. I have already had the trial of five or six very long and painful attacks of it. Meantime, either I flatter myself or, indeed, there is in this estate wherewith to be sustained. . . . I have already learned to accommodate myself to it. I already compound with this colicky living; I find in it wherewith to comfort myself and wherewith to hope. . . . The action of pain has not such severe and poignant sharpness that a staid man must needs enter into passion and despair."

He nobly adds: "I had already attained to this much—to hold to life merely by life only; this suffering will loosen even this tie, and God grant that finally, if its severity should overpower my endurance, it may not carry me to the other extreme, not less sinful, of liking and desiring to die!"

He discourses afterward, with a smile, on the worthlessness of a rigid self-command when in pain, a restraint from all outcry and complaint—in a word, of a too forced dignity of bearing. Let Nature have her way, he desires, in tossings and groans, if, as perchance it may, it afford the body any relief. Our only thought should be of the soul: our philosophy should keep that

"able to recognize itself, to follow its wonted course, combating pain and sustaining its attacks, not shamefully prostrated at its feet; roused and heated by the combat, not cast down and overthrown; capable, in a measure, of social intercourse and conversation and other occupation. . . . I test myself when the suffering is heaviest, and have always found that I was capable of speaking, thinking, and answering as rationally as at another time, but not so steadily, the pain troubling and interrupting me. [Remember Johnson's Latin prayer, "not very good verses."] When I am thought to be the most overwhelmed and the bystanders can do nothing for me, I often try my powers and take the lead in remarks the most remote from my estate."

How perfectly this harmonizes with what we have quoted from the Journal. And how perfectly it fulfills the highest, strongest form of virtue—a sound mind in an unsound body. "The man was often ill; the thinker always appeared to be in good health." Both Johnson and Montaigne win from us this praise.

LOUISE OF LORRAINE.

PARIS, August 28, 1885.

I HAPPENED to visit, a few days ago, the cathedral church of Saint-Denis, which was for a long time reserved for the tombs of the Kings of France. The chapter, which had been reestablished during the Second Empire, is now reduced

to seven old and infirm members, and no canons have been nominated since 1870. The credit which was voted in old times for Saint-Denis has been much curtailed by a Chamber which means to laicize everything, and if Saint-Denis was not classed among the historical monuments, it would be almost abandoned. After a cursory visit to the magnificent tombs of Francis I. and of Henri II. (there are no finer monuments of the French Renaissance), I visited the vault where are still preserved the remains of a few members of the royal family of France. Some escaped by miracle the fury of the Revolutionary period, and a few were placed in Saint-Denis after the Restoration.

Behind a bronze door, which opens with three keys, is a little brick wall, which is now partly demolished. If you pass through the doorway, you find yourself in a cellar, where nothing is seen but eight coffins, placed on iron bars. The lead coffins are well preserved, but the wooden coffins which covered them are completely rotted, and there is hardly anything visible of the black velvet or black cloth which covered the wood. The Duc de Berri, who fell under the hands of an assassin, is here, as well as the two last Dukes of Bourbon. Two coffins contain whatever was found of the supposed remains of Louis XVI. and of Marie Antoinette (their remains were buried in lime after their execution). Among the older coffins there is one which contains the remains of Louis VIII., and one in which lies a Queen of France, the wife of Henri III. As there must be some doubt about the authenticity of the remains of Marie Antoinette, it may almost be said that the only Queen of France who is still at Saint-Denis is Louise de Vaudemont, the wife of the last Valois.

This visit led me to go over the history of Louise de Vaudemont, and I was helped by a work which has recently appeared, the "History of Louise of Lorraine, Queen of France," by the Comte de Baillon, who has undertaken to make a sort of gallery of famous ladies (he has written a life of Henrietta Maria of France, Queen of England, and a life of Madame de Montmorency, Marie Felicie des Ursins).

On the 19th of June, 1573, Henri of Valois, then called the Duke of Anjou, was besieging La Rochelle, when he learned that he had been elected King of Poland. He was the favorite of his mother, Catherine de Médicis. She had given him Tavannes as military governor, and, thanks to the advice of this experienced warrior, the Duke of Anjou had gained over the Protestants the battles of Jarnac and of Moncontour. He was only twenty-two years of age and was already celebrated as a great hero. The elected King of Poland left the army, made a brilliant entrée into Paris, and started for the frontier, accompanied by his brother, Charles IX., who was already very ill. In the midst of the festivities of the court of Nancy, he met Louise de Vaudemont among the ladies who surrounded Claude de France, the wife of the Duke Charles. He remarked her, and when he took leave of his mother he told her that he intended to take Louise for his wife. She was born in 1553, of a Comte de Vaudemont and of Margaret of Egmont (the Vaudemonts were a branch of the ducal family of Lorraine). Catherine de Médicis was afraid of the Lorraines, but she hoped that her son would soon forget the young woman whom he had seen but a moment; and among the secret conditions of the election of the Duke of Anjou to the throne of Poland was a marriage with Anne Jagellon, the heiress of King Sigismund.

When Charles IX. died, his brother, already disgusted with his barbaric northern kingdom, fled from the castle of Cracow, travelled by way of Venice and Pavia, and entered Lyons, where he informed his mother that he wished to marry

Louise de Vaudemont. The Cardinal of Lorraine died at the same moment, and Catherine, somewhat reassured by his death, gave her consent. Louise was very much surprised at the caprice which made her the first Queen in Christendom. She was married at Reims, at the beginning of 1575, and went to Paris, where she made her entrance on the 27th of February. She was not long in perceiving that the King was entirely in the hands of a few favorites, who were popularly called the *mignons*, probably on account of the extravagance of their dress and of their feminine habits. One of them, Du Guast (who plays a great part in the memoirs of Queen Marguerite), asked the King to banish the three ladies whom Louise had brought with her from Lorraine, and the King at once obeyed. The King was occupied solely with his amusements and with outward acts of piety; his materialistic religiosity seemed to him probably a sufficient compensation for his dissipation. The Queen was herself very pious, very much given to works of piety, and it may be that the King also indulged at times in these demonstrations, in order to please his young wife. He was very puerile in all his habits; he wore pearls and diamonds, was always surrounded with little dogs, with monkeys, with parrots; he had turned the Louvre into a menagerie. Catherine de Médicis had hoped that Louise de Lorraine would have children, but she had none, and the King fell again completely under the influence of the *mignons*. Du Guast was assassinated by the Baron de Viteaux, but the King had still Quélus, Maugiron, Livarot, Saint-Luc, and La Valette d'Épernon. L'Estoile tells us in detail the actions of these wild young men. The Queen could not be ignorant of them, and she knew that the King took part in all their amusements and their follies.

M. de Baillon has not much dramatic power. His history is written somewhat in the style of the Court Circular; and somewhat in the style of those devotional books which are used in Catholic convents. We doubt if Queen Louise could be quite as politic, as disinterested, as dull, as he paints her. She was a Lorraine, an ally of the Guises, as well as the wife of the King of France. It would have been interesting to show her between the conflicting forces of her times. That her heart was in the League cannot be doubted. She saw the King at first on the side which was naturally her side; but she saw him afterward drawn to the other side, and then she must have felt more anxiety and more doubts than M. de Baillon seems to suspect. The King had given up the hope of having an heir, and he knew that the end of his reign would be the signal for a long civil war, and that the Lorraines would contest the rights of Henry of Navarre. France was already divided into two camps. Henri III. felt that the Duc de Guise was becoming too strong. His name was in all mouths; his popularity was immense; he was the popular hero. "La France," says Balzac in his *Entretiens*, "était folle de cet homme-là, car c'est trop peu dire amoureuse." Can we imagine that Queen Louise did not favor in her heart the cause of the *Balafré*; that, having no son, no hope of any child, no interest in the succession, knowing Henri III. better than anybody, she could have been indifferent to the cause which was to her the cause of religion? She tried, at times, to bring the King and Guise nearer together. The day before the Barricades of Paris, Guise, entering the Louvre, had gone to her room and asked to see the King. He was, if not the King of France, the King of Paris, and when, at his order, Paris covered itself with barricades, Henri III. could do nothing but flee with great difficulty.

This time Henri III. swore to avenge himself; Guise had defied him in the Louvre and chased him from his capital. Henry of Valois had

been taught dissimulation by his mother. He first signed a treaty with Guise at Rouen, recognizing him as Chief of the League, or Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. He sacrificed to him Épernon and those who had followed the royal cause. At the beginning of September the Court went to Blois, and the States-General opened in October. These States-General were to mark the hour of triumph for the Duc de Guise. The King found them hostile to his authority, ardent and enthusiastic for the League; he resolved to use his authority and to get rid of his enemy. A word from the King in those times was an order. Henri III. had a guard chiefly composed of cadets of Gascony. He sent for Guise early in the morning. The great Lorraine had been warned; he had proudly said, "Ils n'oseraient." They did dare, and in the room which was next to the King's room he fell under the poniards of the assassins.

What were, on this occasion, the sentiments of Queen Louise? She must have felt a great horror, and perhaps a great fear. She sent word to her brother, the Duke of Mercœur, to be on his guard; but the Duke was arrested, as well as several of her relations. M. de Baillon, who seems to believe that conjugal fidelity requires a total abdication of intellect, says: "We do not know what were the arguments of Henry and the impressions of the Queen; what is certain is, that the heart of Louise remained with her spouse." This phrase does not give a bad idea of the manner of M. de Baillon. The assassination of the Duc de Guise was a bold stroke. Catherine de Médicis had not been in the secret, and she died soon after, in the presence of Henry and Louise. It had been said of her, "Elle enfanta trois rois et cinq guerres civiles." She left, in her will, the castle of Chenonceaux to Queen Louise, with all the lands which surrounded it, and all its fine furniture and works of art. Louise was at Chenonceaux when Henri III. and Henry of Navarre joined their forces at Plessis-Tours against the League and the Spanish party. She learned there of the assassination of her husband by Jacques Clément. The two Henrys were together before Paris with forty thousand men. The King of France, when he saw his capital, said: "Paris, head of the kingdom, but too big and too capricious a head, you need to be bled." After he received the fatal wound, Henry had time to dictate to his wife a letter, which is dated from the bridge of St. Cloud, on the 1st of August, 1589. He died the next day, after having asked all his followers to recognize Henry of Navarre as his legitimate successor.

Louise went into mourning in white, according to royal etiquette, and preserved this mourning all the rest of her life. She was called in Touraine "the white Queen." She was very anxious to remove from Henri III. the excommunication pronounced against him, said the Leaguers, after the double murder of the Duke and of the Cardinal of Guise. She sent a special envoy to Rome, begging Sixtus V. to order all the members of the clergy to respect the honor and the memory of the late King, to express in a pontifical declaration horror at his assassination, to order annual services for his soul to be performed by the Jacobin monks at St. Cloud and at Sens. Sixtus V. was inflexible, and gave negative answers to all her requests. The correspondence which began on this occasion between Louise and the papal court lasted as much as ten years, and Louise obtained finally only half a victory. The Pope consented to say that Henri III. did not die excommunicated, but no penalty was inflicted on the Jacobin monks (Jacques Clément belonged to their order).

Queen Louise led almost a cloistered life in her magnificent castle of Chenonceaux, once so gay and so full of animation. She surrounded her-

self, after the fashion of the time, with emblems of death. Her chapel was hung with black. We have a curious "Inventory of the furniture, jewels, and books left at Chenonceaux in 1603." The Queen spent all her time in prayers, in pilgrimages, in visits to chapels. She did, however, sometimes receive the visits of Queen Margaret, her sister-in-law, who was not much given to piety nor to melancholy. It is evident that she led a quiet, dull, regular life, but we have some difficulty in believing that she was completely lost in her regrets. M. de Baillon will have it that she was an inconsolable widow; what we know of her life merely proves that she was extremely devout. She had preserved her attachment for her own family, and she left Chenonceaux to her niece, Françoise de Lorraine, the daughter of the Duc de Mercœur, even in her lifetime, only keeping for herself the life-interest. Her last days were spent at the castle of Moulins. She died there on the 29th of January, 1601, at the age of forty-eight years. Since 1817 her remains have been in the vault of St. Denis.

Correspondence.

THE COAST SURVEY AND "POLITICAL SCIENTISTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The article on "Political Scientists" in the *Nation* of August 20, while it contains many wholesome truths concerning the management of scientific affairs in Washington, reflects with unnecessary severity on the administration of the Coast Survey. This article, so far as it concerns the Survey, is based upon a report drawn up by a committee of Treasury experts, who condemn alike the organization, the methods, and the expenditures of the Coast Survey. While giving due weight to certain features of their report, we cannot expect that a committee so constituted, however competent to judge of business methods, should know the value of the scientific work upon which, from their point of view, money has been squandered.

Even when their criticism is just, the fact remains that the late Superintendent is in no way responsible for the rules which control the general direction of his bureau. He inherited from his predecessors the superintendence of an old and well-trained personnel. This has not been materially changed during his administration. Mr. Hilgard did not enlarge the field of operations, but limited himself to the carrying out of plans already formed. In obtaining the appropriations necessary to this end, he relied greatly on the advice of his principal assistants.

In this connection it may be added that the Coast Survey is the only scientific bureau the appropriations for which are distinctly allotted to special objects. The Superintendent has, therefore, little liberty of action. For instance, the very sums devoted to pendulum experiments, so strongly condemned by the Committee, must have figured in the estimates submitted by him to Congress. Neither could Mr. Hilgard be expected to reduce the Coast Survey force, when appropriations, insufficient, it is true, to keep the force fully employed, were distinctly made to pay the salaries of the employees who had grown old in the service of the Government. The publications of the Coast Survey only contain communications strictly relevant to such investigations as were authorized by the appropriations. As to the experts living at a distance from Washington, such specialists have always been employed by the Coast Survey. They have usually received a very moderate compensation for work carried on in addition to their usual avocations—

work which could not have been done otherwise except at great expense.

The article in the *Nation* implies that the Coast Survey has been a party to the distribution of scientific salt in the shape of gifts such as photographs, chromo-lithographs, illustrated books, and the like, and has also done its full share in the way of personal favors to Congressmen. Whatever have been the failings of the administration of the Coast Survey, there never has been a "political scientist" at its head, and the above charges are, so far as I know, absolutely false. My belief is based on an intimate association of many years with this department of Government work.

The method of investigation adopted in this case seems somewhat autocratic. Even at this day the Superintendent has not seen or been able to obtain a copy of the charges brought against him, having merely been requested to reply in writing to a number of questions. He himself, as well as the assistant in charge of the office, the disbursing agent, and the chiefs of two divisions, were suspended, in other words, disgraced if not dismissed, before the investigation was begun. Some of these officers had served the department faithfully and intelligently for nearly forty years. Such off-hand condemnation of a bureau from which so much work has gone forth of a character most honorable to the science of the country is surely to be deprecated in itself, and can hardly be considered by scientific men as less than an outrage upon them all. They have a right to ask that the wholesale imputations thus cast upon official science should be carefully verified before they are accepted.

Thus far the scientific public has received the report of the Commission through the newspapers alone, and the press has been liberally supplied with inaccurate and ex-parte statements in regard to the investigation into the Coast Survey affairs. Their dictum upon the late Superintendent, at least as far as his professional career is concerned, is answered by his position as an investigator in the scientific world. In this jury, called for the express purpose of deciding upon the value and efficiency of scientific work, men of science have had no voice.

On several occasions attempts have been made, through the medium of the National Academy of Sciences, to revise the organization of the scientific bureaus according to a comprehensive plan, which might remedy the evils of the present system. A committee of Congress has at last taken up the matter, but nothing of value has as yet been effected, nor have the recommendations of the Academy had the least weight with Government officials, or with members of Congress. No member of the Cabinet has availed himself of its councils, though the Academy was especially chartered by Congress to be the scientific adviser of the Government. Since its organization Superintendents of the Coast Survey, of the Nautical Almanac, of the Signal Service, of the Geological Survey, and of other scientific bureaus have been appointed without consultation with the men of science in the country.

We do not ask that a scientific bureau should be absolved from the requirements of ordinary business methods, or that the dictates of common sense should be forgotten in its administration. Scientific men can only sympathize with the efforts of the Administration to reform the management of the scientific bureaus at Washington. They protest merely against ignorant interference with scientific affairs. Is the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the head of the Nautical Almanac, the Director of the Geological Survey, or the Secretary of the Smithsonian to submit the scientific expenses of these bureaus to the judgment of a clerk in the Auditor's Department? The necessary appropriations having been made,

is that Department or any member of it to decide upon the value of the scientific work thus provided for, or upon the method of its execution? Surely, such an alternative would be worse than the state of demoralization said to exist now in our scientific bureaus. If this be the nature of the contemplated changes, they can only be dreaded by the friends of science.

The surveillance can hardly be too strict, but let it be intrusted, so far as scientific work and methods are concerned, to men who have some training in both. Undoubtedly there is much which should be changed at Washington with a view to introducing a proper coördination among the different scientific bureaus. But the blame for this does not rest on the "political scientist" alone. The former Secretaries of the Interior, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy, as well as Congress, are partly responsible for the existing confusion and inefficiency; they have tolerated a duplication of work which has little by little brought about the present state of things.

One word more as to the character of the work done by the Coast Survey. Professor Bache himself was perhaps the most successful of all the heads of our scientific bureaus in obtaining from Congress the appropriations necessary to the maintenance and efficiency of his department. He and Peirce originated the very scientific investigations now decried by the Committee. Their successors have only carried out the methods and the physical experiments which they deemed necessary. Are these to be abandoned because a Treasury expert has seen fit to condemn valuable experiments and to indulge in a few cheap jibes about "swinging the pendulum"? That he should not see the use of such experiments is quite natural. To one who does understand their importance, the wonder is that such an opinion should have any weight in such a matter. The standard in the early days of Bache is still the standard of the Coast Survey work of to-day. Let us hope that no ignorant criticism will have power to lower or to impair the efficiency of a department of whose scientific record the country may well be proud.

While criticising the article of the *Nation* so far as it relates to the Coast Survey, let me express my complete agreement with its condemnation of the "political scientist." It is time that the system thus attacked should be abandoned, and that indiscriminate scientific assistance given by the heads of bureaus to institutions and individuals, and never contemplated or sanctioned by Congress, should be discontinued. It has brought nothing but discredit upon the official science of the country. Let the most liberal appropriations be made for the work of our scientific bureaus, but let the requisitions be so complete and detailed as to invite a fair and open criticism.

ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., September 9, 1885.

THE BOUNTY ON REFINED SUGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you permit me to say a few words in reference to your remarks on this subject in the *Nation* of the 13th ult.? You say you have never heard of the bounty and do not believe it exists. In reply I should like to call your attention first to the very admirable annual review of the Sugar Trade of the United States given in the *New York Shipping and Commercial List* of January 17, 1885, in which the following passage occurs:

"One of the most notable features of the operations of the year has been the large exports of refined, aggregating 68,643 tons, the bulk of which has been shipped away from the port of New York. The increase compared with last year, which aggregates over 50,000 tons, has been mainly shipments made to Great Britain, where

the product of our refineries has found ready sale and successfully competed with the output of British refineries. This has been possible, however, solely in consequence of the drawback allowed to exporters under the present tariff law, which is tantamount to a bounty, and has given our refined product an advantage which it could not have obtained otherwise in a country where sugar is admitted free of duty."

Secondly, I would direct your attention to an official publication, Bulletin No. 5 of the Department of Agriculture, entitled, 'The Sugar Industry of the United States,' and published at the Government Printing Office at Washington. At pages 26 to 36 of this interesting work you will find the whole subject completely stated, and the conclusion to which the writer comes is that the drawback should be 2.49 cents per pound instead of 2.82.

I would also bring to your notice, if space permitted, several articles in commercial journals, more especially one in *Bradstreet's* of the 25th July and another in the *Merchant's Review* of the 19th June, in both of which the writer conclusively shows that the present drawback gives a bounty of at least 50 cents per hundred pounds. In May last, *Bradstreet's* wrote as follows:

"It is generally admitted that the present drawback upon hard sugar is equal to a bonus of 50 cents per 100 lbs. As this amount comes out of the Treasury, the refiners have been exporting sugar at the country's expense."

The *New York Price Current* of April 8 says:

"For some time past the value of refined sugar has been maintained almost wholly by the export demand for granulated, which is profitable to refiners because of the drawback allowance which the Government makes, and which in reality amounts to a bounty estimated at about 50 cents per 100 pounds."

As what I write must necessarily be suspected as coming from an interested source, I have been careful to confine my evidence to extracts from American papers or official statements; but if you or your readers care to have conclusive proof that there is a bounty of half a dollar, I can send you a few hard figures which cannot be refuted.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

GEORGE MARTINEAU,

Secretary British Sugar Refiners' Committee.

LONDON, 21 Mincing Lane, September 3, 1885.

[Without stopping to give our reasons for not attaching the same credit to the authorities cited that Mr. Martineau does, we proceed at once to the matter in dispute. In 1875 the drawback was \$3 60. In 1877 it was reduced to \$3 18, but not, as the British refiners alleged, in a communication to Lord Salisbury last July, in consequence of their representations to our Government. At that time the duty was based solely on color, and the drawback was on the average duty paid on importations. But foreign cane-sugar growers found that, with vacuum pan and centrifugal, they could make a very high-testing or pure sugar with a dark color, so that the Government received a much lower duty on the pound of actual sugar than before. Hence the drawback as it stood was excessive, and three commissions were appointed in as many cities to report upon it. The Boston commission's view, that the drawback should be reduced, and reduced to \$3 18, was adopted by Government. This was a "proper amount," according to Mr. Duncan, President of the British Refiners' Association, and probably the largest refiner in the world (see the communication to Lord Salisbury, referred to above, in the *Sugar Cane* for August, pp. 404, 405). Now the average rate of duty from 1877 to 1883 was \$2 37 per 100 pounds; at present it is \$2 08. Applying

the rule of three, if \$3 18 was a proper drawback in those years, \$2.791 would be proper now—and it is actually \$2 82, less one per cent.

This drawback does not give fifty cents bounty, since even if color did not enter into the existing tariff, pure sugar (100%) would pay \$2 40 entered as raw sugar. It is a curious fact that the export of refined sugar in 1883, prior to June 1, under the "proper" drawback, was unusually large; while after that date, and until February 1, 1884, under what Mr. Martineau calls a bounty of half a cent a pound, it ceased entirely. Any one who has followed the course of the markets can understand why exports recommenced at the latter date, and why they have been vastly larger in 1885 than in 1884: our British friends have been wildly speculative in the last eighteen months, and our exporters have taken advantage of it. Moreover, the British public has become enamored of American granulated sugar.

That the drawback was not intended to be protective is notorious, and is admitted by the British refiners (*Sugar Cane*, p. 404). If the United States Treasury is suffering a "loss of two shillings per hundredweight" (*ibid.*), official investigations now making will doubtless discover the fact and apply the remedy.—ED. NATION.]

THE GOVERNMENT LAND SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION :

SIR: The letter of "An Observer" upon the "Cattle Business," in your issue of August 27, has greatly interested your readers in this section, as the first impartial and wholly truthful statement as to the practical working of our present land system ever seen in print. My own observation, extending over a period of more than fifteen years, long ago led me to conclusions identical with those of your correspondent as to the utter inadequacy, and consequent mischievous working, of our public land system in its application to our exclusively grazing lands, comprising at least ninety-five per cent. of the great Rocky Mountain plateau; and these conclusions are corroborated, without exception, I believe, by all my acquaintances who are familiar with the facts.

Only a clear conviction, based on personal knowledge of the great evils which this system fosters, and an honest apprehension, widely shared by the friends of good government throughout the West, that unless the system be speedily reformed, still greater evils and abuses will result, could induce me to ask you to devote further space to this subject. That it is a matter of national and not merely of local importance, I believe you are fully aware. I desire briefly to indicate some of the more glaring evils wrought, or at least made possible and encouraged, by our existing land laws, and to suggest such reforms as, in the opinion of many thoughtful men thoroughly familiar with the subject, ought to be speedily made if these evils are to be checked. During the early days of "cattle ranching," before the ranges were overstocked, the evils of our land system, though apparent, were less grievous and harmful than now, because there was then room enough for all—the "bonanza cattle kings" and transatlantic cattle companies being of comparatively recent development. The evils complained of are twofold: first, to the settler and his family; second, to the community at large. The settler, under the present law, is shorn of all his rights, or, more strictly speaking, he is

virtually prohibited acquiring any rights worth maintaining, or which, if maintained, would be of any help to him in earning a livelihood or supporting a family. Let him avail himself of the law as intelligently as he may, and select his location with whatever foresight and sagacity, he is still left wholly unprotected. He is absolutely debarred by fixed conditions of soil and climate, as was admirably shown by "An Observer," from engaging in any other industry than that of stock-growing; yet neither by homestead, preemption, purchase, nor lease can he acquire from Government a right to sufficient pasturage for the support of enough cattle, sheep, or horses to furnish him subsistence, even though he forego all luxuries and nearly all comforts, and in his scale of living closely approximate the plane of the savage.

Neither is he any longer allowed to fence in, as he once did (though without legal right), enough "free grass" to support his little flock, and so protect it from the starvation, or wide scattering and consequent loss, which inevitably follows the wanton driving or accidental drifting upon his range of some neighboring cattle king's large herds. He has absolutely no remedy against any who may choose, from whatever motive, to "turn loose" other cattle upon him, or pasture other sheep within a bow-shot of his cabin—thus in one month's time, perhaps, rendering worthless, for that year at least, all his land and improvements.

He is wholly defenceless; and defencelessness here, as elsewhere, invites depredation. He cannot lawfully drive away the marauding cattle and sheep with their herders, even if he has the physical force; for is it not all "Government grass" outside of his little 160-acre patch—free alike to all, and therefore, of course, the lawful spoil of the strongest? If he had ten thousand or more cattle, and could therefore afford to keep a small army of mounted cowboys to ride after them, he, too, would become, in his turn, the scourge of his weaker neighbors—not intentionally or with any ill-will, but simply because, in the nature of things under the existing law, it could hardly be otherwise. But not having the ten or twenty thousand head of cattle, but probably only a paltry hundred or two, he finds himself, at the end of two or three years, practically bankrupt, and is glad to sell out the remnant of his scattered and decimated herd, with his preempted land or homestead thrown in, for whatever he can get. The "heavy" cattle-owner, whose herds have done the mischief, is the only available purchaser; for the settler's cattle are mixed with his and scattered over the plains for twenty to fifty miles around, and he alone can gather them with any economy; and the settler's preempted land would be as worthless to any one but the owner of the large herds as it was to the settler himself.

Monopoly has thus made another stride in the land, and another home, actual or potential, with all that it implies, is wiped out; and all because Government has failed to provide any means whereby a settler upon these pasture lands may acquire control of sufficient pasturage to make self subsistence possible. If the worsted settler be a good "cow-man," able and willing to endure the roughness of a cowboy's life, he very likely takes service under the cattle king's "boss," and, in nine cases out of ten, gives up all thought or ambition of again attempting to create a home for himself or become an independent proprietor. And often thereafter, by the herder's camp-fire, in his hours of bitter retrospect, he will tell how "Uncle Sam" beat him out of the good stake which he had when he came from Ohio and settled with his little "bunch of cows" at "Lone Spring" or "Cottonwood Gulch," intending to make a "nice home" there and bring out the "little girl" who promised to wait for him.

But impoverishment is not the worst of the evils which the settler reaps under our present land policy, as a reward for trying to extend the bounds of civilization and plant new homes in the wilderness. He has the incubus of failure upon him, imposed, as he keenly feels, by no fault of his, but the chagrin of which makes him shrink from ever going back to his Eastern home; and he is thenceforth an exile. To hundreds of brave fellows, starting out with high hopes, this experience, with its crushing disappointments and blighting sense of injustice, has proved a fatal reef; and in their shipwreck they have lost not only property and credit, but their "moral grip" as well. My own observation will, I think, justify me in saying that nine men out of every ten who go through this experience—and there are, to my knowledge, hundreds who have gone through it—lose thereby the hopeful courage and ambition essential to any strenuous endeavor, and especially needful to help the young settler hold himself erect amid the temptations to gross vice which abound in his pathway here, with little or no counter influence. Suffice it to say, without dwelling on this point, that our unfortunate land system is justly chargeable with the ruined lives of hundreds of young men, naturally bright and ambitious, who, under the operation of any enlightened system of apportioning the public domain, would have made worthy citizens, heads of prosperous families, and efficient contributors to our national wealth. But the same land policy which ruins the settler enriches the capitalist; and as long as the present policy is maintained, so long will the Government be playing directly into the hands of our monopolists—ignorantly, it may be, but not the less effectively, and with a blindness of ignorance which seems wholly inexcusable.

From some points of view the evils to the public at large for which our pernicious land system is responsible, and of which this curse of ever-growing monopoly is one, are more deplorable than the ills inflicted upon the settler. They are of greater magnitude and more far-reaching in their influence. But this point requires no elucidation from me; the evils and dangers attending a monopoly of land, especially if under the control of foreign corporations, are patent to all.

Now what is the remedy for this state of things? How can our land laws be amended in their application to strictly grazing lands, untillable, so as to protect the settler, discourage monopoly, and best promote the development and prosperity of this great region?

I believe there can be no serious difference of opinion among well-informed men as to the true remedy. Indeed, in the absence of prejudice or self-interest, the general features of the needed reform would seem to be unmistakable. The existing evils all spring from one root, namely: the lack of any provision in our laws whereby the settler may acquire control of enough pasturage to enable him to make a living. Supply this lack and the evils cease. Nothing further need be done. The remedy will be complete.

So long as he cannot acquire lawful control of pasturage enough to support a sufficient number of cattle or sheep for the maintenance of his family, he will be, as now, wholly at the mercy of the large "operator," who may at any time bankrupt him, and render worthless his homestead and preemption holdings—either with or without such intent, as I have previously shown. But let it once be made possible for the settler here to acquire, by virtue of his homestead and preemption rights, holdings somewhat approximate in value to those acquired by other settlers, through the exercise of the same rights elsewhere, upon tillable lands, and all these wrongs will cease. Thenceforth the settler, secure in the possession of pasturage for at least

enough cattle to enable him with industry to support his family, would be independent of the "cattle-barons" and undisturbed by their great herds. For he could then fence his pasture and thereby protect both his cattle and sufficient grass for their support. He could not be dislodged, nor forced, as too often now, to sell out against his will for whatever pittance his richer neighbor might choose to give him.

His security of tenure would justify him in erecting suitable shelter for the protection of his stock, and a comfortable home for himself and family; and if for any reason he should wish to sell out, he would be able to demand a fair price, and to secure the advantage of competing purchasers, for his holding would be valuable not to the large operator alone, or especially, but equally to all who might wish to engage in the stock business. Under the operation of such reforms in our land system as are above indicated it is believed, however, that changes in the ownership of settlers' holdings, in this region of arid and unfillable pasture-land, would be at least as infrequent as changes in the ownership of improved farms within the corn and wheat-growing belts; and that, but for his greater isolation from the busy world and unavoidable lack of near neighbors, the lot of the average stockman would compare favorably with that of the agricultural settler in more favored regions.

Under such reforms, too, all that is possible ever to be developed upon these arid plains, of wealth, population, and the refinements of civilization, will be developed, and speedily; but without such or similar reforms, never. For it must be seen that, under the present system, the prime condition requisite to healthy industrial growth is wanting, namely: opportunity for the man of moderate means to acquire such an interest in the soil as will enable him to earn a livelihood and support a family, while remaining his own master and working for himself, and not as the hireling of some mammoth proprietor. Under the existing laws, he may, it is true, acquire, by the exercise of his homestead right, title to 160 acres of land; and if this land were capable of being tilled and made to produce crops, it would suffice. But such is not, and no sane man believes ever will be, the character of the land under consideration. Not a pound of wheat or peck of potatoes will it grow—nothing, in short, but a scanty crop of hardy native grasses. Everything which the settler consumes, except only his meat and dairy products, he must buy at long prices, with heavy charges added for railroad carriage and wagon freights. His fruits and vegetables come in tin cans, chiefly from New York and San Francisco; his grains mostly from Kansas and Nebraska, and his flour from Denver. All must be purchased for cash, and paid for, with the added costs of transportation and profits of middle-men, out of the proceeds of his beef or wool; and, unless allowed sufficient grazing room to grow the beef or wool, how can he live? Cattle cannot subsist upon less than thirty-five to forty acres per head, nor sheep upon less than five to ten acres, according to the season and to whether it be old or a fresh pasture. His 160 acres will, therefore, if carefully fenced and protected from range-cattle, afford pasture for five or six cows or about twenty sheep—the annual produce from which may, if he be prudent, suffice, perhaps, to pay the cost of the axle-grease consumed in wagoning his yearly household supplies from the nearest railway station. Outside his little patch stretches to either horizon the broad prairie, part of our vast public domain, treeless and waterless, except here and there at wide intervals, but covered with grass, to which no one under existing laws can acquire title, and no acre of which can be lawfully fenced—all reserved and held sacredly in

trust, as it would seem, and as the settler is not slow to assert, for the special delectation and profit of our "cattle kings," "barons," "syndicates," and foreign corporations, whose immense herds roam and wax fat thereon, year after year, without payment of scot or lot, taxes or rents.

But the law should not only be so amended as to enable the settler to acquire, by compliance with the Homestead Act, sufficient pasture land for the support of 400 or 500 head of cattle—say about sixteen sections—but provision should also be made for leasing to him, at a moderate rent, payable annually in advance, the lands lying contiguous to his homestead and extending half way to the next stream, spring, or other permanent "watering." Then, as his business increased, the settler would rent, and if necessary fence in, these additional lands, which, being without water, are naturally tributary to the springs or watering places embraced within his homestead, and without access to which they could not be utilized.

Under the operation of such a law our arid and unsalable public lands would, within a few years, become a source of large annual public revenue; but this would be the least important, perhaps, of all the benefits which such a reform would bring. The strides of monopoly would be effectually checked and fettered. This whole region, instead of gradually falling piecemeal, ranch after ranch, at merely nominal prices, into the hands of a few men, largely foreigners and nearly all non-residents, would remain in the hands of the actual settlers and their children, and be filled with the independent holdings of thousands of prosperous herdsmen, with their thrifty homes and families.

Not only would the taxable value of all this region be enormously increased, but its productive value or rent-paying power would also be augmented in even a larger ratio by means of the desired reform, and the improved methods of stock-husbandry which such a reform would make possible.

There is but one interest which would not be signally benefited by the accomplishment of this so-much-needed reform, namely: the interest of monopoly. Every other interest involved, public and private, industrial and social, imperatively demands it. Nor would any injustice or serious hardship result to the large operators—often too hastily dubbed "monopolists," many of whom are among our most intelligent and patriotic citizens. The effect upon them would be chiefly restrictive—more in the nature of a curtailment for the public good of over-large operations than the infliction of any real loss. For, the reform being in no wise retrospective or discriminating in its operation, they would have the right to rent from the Government, and, if they should choose, to fence, also, the arid lands contiguous to the watering-places which they had already purchased; but would be compelled by the larger lawful holdings, under homestead and lease of the smaller ranchmen and settlers, to restrict their cattle practically within the limits of their rented lands. While this would compel them to do a smaller business than now, and, probably, to retire some portion of their capital, it is believed the added elements of increased safety and permanence would be speedily recognized, and would go far toward reconciling them to the change.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A COLORADO RANCHMAN.

HUGO, COLORADO, September 7, 1885.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Referring to the lucid and instructive letter of "An Observer" upon "The Cattle Business," published in the *Nation* of August 27, and

which I heartily endorse, I beg leave to say that, not less upon the ground of humanity to animals than of justice to the settler, should some effective legislation be had, and that speedily, whereby each cattle-owner upon the Western plains may acquire control of the "range" over which his cattle graze, especially in winter. For under the present laws, which prevent the segregation and individual control of ranges, and chiefly because of such prevention, incalculable suffering is yearly inflicted upon thousands of helpless cattle—suffering equivalent to positive torture, long protracted, and often ending only in a horrible, lingering death.

I know whereof I affirm when I say that during every hard winter upon these Western plains, especially in Montana and Wyoming, thousands of cattle perish from thirst. It is impossible, probably, to form any adequate conception of the dumb misery of the poor brutes as they wander painfully over the bleak plains in search of water, which is everywhere frozen; but enough may be realized to render its contemplation, by persons of ordinary sensibility, sufficiently appalling. The horrors of thirst, as experienced by shipwrecked mariners and desert explorers, have often been the theme of moving song and story. We cannot conceive of a wretch base enough to wantonly leave a horse or cow to perish in their stalls for lack of water. The man who would condemn the meanest cur to die of thirst would be justly execrated. Yet such is the fate which, under the only methods of conducting the stock business that our present land laws favor, annually befalls thousands of our domestic cattle.

That a community can calmly, and almost without remark, allow large numbers of animals, because just beyond the horizon and out of sight, to suffer such tortures and death as, if inflicted upon only one animal in their midst, would create a general uproar, is a significant reminder of the extent to which even our more commendable acts and emotions are still dependent upon our sense-perceptions. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether even the trained sympathies of Mr. Bergh have ever gone out with merited fulness toward the frantic, thirst-tortured, and dying animals which he doubtless knows might be seen by scores and hundreds upon our Western plains during any protracted "cold snap," if he were only there to see.

It must not be supposed that all cattlemen are alike indifferent to this yearly recurring and horrible cruelty. Many of them would gladly incur far more than their share of the common expense, and disburse a sum greatly in excess of the value of the cattle which they annually lose, in employing men to ride the ranges during the cold weather and keep the water-holes and springs cut open. But to get any concert of action among all or the majority of the cattle-owners in any given section of country is the difficulty. And such concerted action seems well-nigh indispensable under the existing order of things, where no man owns or controls any given range, but the cattle of a score of separate owners roam and drift together. For if part only of the several owners were to undertake to keep "open water" during any hard winter over all the common range where their own cattle are scattered with thousands of others, they would inevitably incur a heavy expense chiefly for the benefit of other owners better able than themselves, perhaps, to bear it. And it is this knowledge, that no one can do anything in that direction for his own benefit only or chiefly, with the not unnatural reluctance to spend money for the benefit of another, which has thus far checked and paralyzed all effective action. But if the several ranges were segregated, and each cattle-owner could control his portion under long lease or other-

wise (preferably under lease, I think), then the situation would be precisely reversed, and the same motives of self-interest which now deter from action would then stimulate and insure action. Each owner would then, to prevent loss if not from humane motives, keep open through the winter the water-holes upon his own range. In short, sir, I am persuaded that whoever secures the enactment of a practical lease-law for these barren plains will thereby accomplish more toward the prevention of cruelty to animals than has been hitherto accomplished by all agencies whatsoever.—Truly yours, JOHN T. MINOT.

GRINNELL, KAN., September 10, 1885.

Notes.

WE continue our list of forthcoming publications. *Macmillan & Co.*:—*Life of W. Stanley Jevons*, by his wife; *William the Conqueror*, by Prof. E. A. Freeman; *Life of Peter De Wint*, by Thomas Humphry Ward, illustrated with photogravures from the artist's pictures; *Greenland*, by Baron Nordenskiöld; *Madagascar*, historical and descriptive, by Capt. S. P. Oliver; a new volume of *Poems by Lord Tennyson*; *Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution*, by Prof. A. V. Dicey; *Historical Sketch of the Distribution of Land in England*, by W. Lloyd Birkbeck; *Dante's Paradiso*, edited, with a prose translation and notes, by A. J. Butler; Goethe's *Reynard the Fox*, translated by A. Douglas Ainslie; *Amiel's Journal Intime*, translated by Mrs. T. H. Ward; *Flowers, Fruits, and Leaves*, by Sir John Lubbock; and *Alice's Adventures under Ground*, by Lewis Carroll—"a facsimile of the original MS. book afterwards developed into Alice's *Adventures in Wonderland*"—with twenty-seven illustrations by the author. *D. Appleton & Co.*:—A series of small volumes entitled "English Worthies" (past and present), edited in England by Mr. Andrew Lang. Mr. Grant Allen leads off with a life of Darwin, and Mr. George Saintsbury writes the life of the Duke of Marlborough. *William S. Gottsberger*:—"A Political Crime: the History of the Great Fraud"—of 1876, namely—by A. M. Gibson, formerly the Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun*. *D. Lothrop & Co.*:—A subscription edition of the poetical works of James Berry Bensel. *George J. Coombes*:—"Books and Bookmen," by Andrew Lang, first of a series of volumes to be called "Books for the Bibliophile."

Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, solicit subscriptions for a third edition of Durrie's *Alphabetical Index to American Genealogies*, an indispensable guide to family researches. It is seven years since the second edition appeared, and the new one (brought down to 1886) will contain more than half as many references again, or some twenty-one thousand. The price will remain at \$2.00.

The New York Shakspeare Society, as to whose Baconian leanings we are assured we have been mistaken, will issue from time to time other publications besides its monthly papers. A list of English plays prior to 1700, a bibliography of Shaksperiana, and a specimen of text-editing on a novel and original plan (using the "Merry Wives of Windsor") are already named. The size will not be rigidly 16mo.

An excellent serial in *Shaksperiana*, compiled by Appleton Morgan, is an alphabetical list of publications on Shaksperian themes. Every special student will thank him for the attempt—and regret that he must wait so long for the compilation to be completed. Four papers have been needful for enumerating the titles which have the first two letters of the alphabet as their initials. When the line, which seems likely to "stretch

out to the crack of doom," shall come to an end, the articles will be gathered (as above noted) into a volume indispensable to every library, and which none but the most superficial readers of the great dramatist can afford to do without. But the more meritorious Mr. Morgan's plan and performance, the more we regret a strange stumble of his on the threshold of all his papers from first to last. We let it pass for some time, but it is now clear that his "sin's not accidental but a trade." It "roars too loud and thunders in his *Index*" to be overlooked. Mr. Morgan's title is "A Topical Index Shakspearianæ." The last word is meant for a Latin genitive singular. But in Latin at least the word is plural and demands the termination *-orum*. In this case no pretence of misprint can be made.

J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, as the authorized publishers of "The Duchess's" novels, desire to warn the public and the trade that her last work, *O Tender Dolores*, has appeared in New York under the title of *Dick's Sweetheart*, and will be issued by an English house as *Green Pleasure and Gray Grief*.

The lectures which Mr. Edmund Gosse delivered in this country last winter, *From Shakspeare to Pope*, will shortly be published by the Clarendon Press, with a dedicatory poem to Mr. W. D. Howells. Toward the end of the year Mr. Gosse will also publish *Firdusi in Exile*, and *Other Poems*, dedicated (in verse also) to Mr. Austin Dobson, and issued in uniform style with Mr. Lang's *Rhymes à la Mode* and with Mr. Dobson's *At the Sign of the Lyre*. Mr. Gosse's life of Sir Walter Raleigh, which is to appear in the "English Worthies" series, will not be ready before the new year.

American stories continue to find favor in the eyes of English publishers and of the English public. Mr. Howells's *Silas Lapham* will be issued by Mr. Douglas, Mr. James's *Bostonians* by Macmillan & Co., Miss Murfree's *Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains* by Chatto & Windus, and Mr. Brander Matthews's *Last Meeting* by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

The current number (Sept. 1) of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* translates in full "Chey Susan," the initial story of Mr. W. H. Bishop's volume of short stories, filling some thirty-two pages of that magazine. The translation is very well done, but it is amusing to see the translator's effort to wrestle with the idiomatic Americanism of the Pacific Coast and the Chinese dialect. A store-keeper is *chef du matériel*, "a bad man from Bodie," *un coquin de Bodie*. "Great Scott!" becomes *C'est trop fort*; "Too much dam' talker," *Trop parler nuit*; and "as easy as rolling off a log," *aussi facilement que l'on roule un fagot*.

The Messrs. Scribner have launched anew their illustrated "Library of Wonders," beginning with *Egypt 3,300 Years Ago*, *Intelligence of Animals*, and *Wonders of Heat*. All these appear in smart bindings, and are printed from the old plates, the last-named book containing a new supplementary chapter.

The Messrs. Putnam likewise give a new dress to their "Art Hand-books," which are bound in two tasteful volumes, embracing eight divisions. Exceptionally pleasing and serviceable is the binding they have adopted for *Representative Essays*, a selection of twelve out of the twenty which composed their *Prose Masterpieces from the Modern Essayists*. Irving, Lamb, De Quincy, Emerson, Matthew Arnold, John Morley, Lowell, Carlyle, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman, and Gladstone are the writers in the present collection. Finally, the same house reissues Mr. John S. White's selections from Plutarch's *Lives*, in their "Old-Time Classics" series, and add a similar selection by the same hand from Herodotus, making in all four very presentable volumes with large print and a variety of illustrations.

"The World's Workers" is the name chosen for a series of thin volumes just begun by Cassell & Co. Lincoln and Franklin are the subjects of the two which have come to hand.

Scribner & Welford send us the six volumes added last year to the Bohn Standard Library, namely: Boswell's *Johnson*, in four volumes, and *Tour to the Hebrides*, in one, edited by Alexander Napier, and a volume of *Johnsoniana*, compiled by Mrs. Napier. This last is made up of Mrs. Piozzi's *Anecdotes*, the correspondence with Miss Hill Boothby, extracts from Hannah More, Fanny Burney, etc., and especially the rare *Diary of a Visit to England in 1775*, by Dr. Thomas Campbell. It is needless to say that this edition contains more of Doctor Johnson than any other single work heretofore published.

Doctor Johnson's "If the man who turns up cries" is cited in the amusing little book on *Old London Street Cries*, by Andrew W. Tuer (London: Field & Tuer; New York: Scribner & Welford), which is an eccentric reduction (as well as extension) of a large-quarto *édition de luxe*. The subject-matter is entertaining enough, but the reader's amusement is heightened by what Mr. Tuer calls "heaps of quaint cuts," after Rowlandson, Cruikshank, and much older and cruder artists. One character, "the fat's-meat man," has, so far as we are aware, no representative on this side of the water. Mr. Tuer gives a cut of him and a pretended facsimile of his card—"Famleys owning Cats & Dogs Waited on daily and regler." For the rest, he scrupulously indicates the sources of his cuts, and adds an appendix discussing some of the obscurer cries.

Beowulf, edited by Harrison and Sharp (Boston: Ginn & Co.), has just appeared in a second edition. The editors have profited conscientiously by the criticisms of their several reviewers. Wherever feasible, mistakes have been corrected *in situ*, by cutting the plates. Longer corrections are given in the supplemental pages 320-323. Pages 324, 325 give "recent readings and suggestions" advanced by German and English scholars within the last two years. Thus revised, the American *Beowulf* is a fresh evidence of editorial zeal and untiring industry.

Marlowe's "Tamburlaine," so memorable in the history of the English drama, has just been edited by Albrecht Wagner (Heilbronn, Henninger). Of this little book we can speak nothing but unqualified praise. The text follows that of the 1599 octavo (A), foot-notes giving the variants from the 1592 octavo (B), and the 1605 quarto (C). Orthography and punctuation of the Elizabethan period are reproduced literatim. Thirty pages of notes contain useful linguistic and other explanations. The verse-numbering is continuous (4644) through both parts. In the Introduction the editor discusses the relation between Marlowe and his "sources," viz., the Spanish work of Pedro Mexia in Fortescue's English translation, *Foreste or Collection of Histories*, etc., 1571, and the *Magni Tamerlanis Vita* of Perodinus, 1553 (itself based on Mexia). The editor also elucidates fully the respective values of texts A, B, and C. Paper and press-work are excellent, the shape convenient, and price moderate, only four marks. Editor and publisher deserve the warmest thanks. Such a model only sharpens our impatience for Breymann's "Doctor Faustus," which is to follow.

Otway's "Venice Preserved," reprinted by Mr. Rowland Strong (Oxford), from the original quarto of 1682, may help to resuscitate what was once esteemed a glory of the English drama. The reprint is made to resemble the original in orthography, paper, and typography—presumably also in pagination. The editor has added of his own merely a brief analysis of the plot and some notes on the personæ dramatis. For the

modest sum of one shilling sixpence one can now read Otway at his best in an undoctored text.

The latest monthly issue of Prof. Henry Morley's "Universal Library" is Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield, Plays, and Poems.' Mr. Austin Dobson, who recently edited the 'Vicar of Wakefield' for the "Parchment Library," is now writing a preface for the facsimile reprint of the first edition which Mr. Elliot Stock is about to issue, uniform with his reprints of 'Rasselas' and 'Robinson Crusoe.' This edition will be enriched with a bibliography. Finally, Mr. Irving has reopened the Lyceum Theatre for the winter season with the 'Olivia' which Mr. W. G. Wills founded on an episode of Goldsmith's masterpiece.

The latest addition to the Johns Hopkins University Studies (3d series, ix-x) is entitled 'American Constitutions: the Relations of the Three Departments as Adjusted by a Century,' by Horace Davis, of San Francisco.

Since our recent article on Law Reports was printed, the Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co. have added the Supreme Court Reports of the District of Columbia to one of their series, the *Central Reporter*—perhaps in consequence of our having pointed out the neglect of these courts heretofore. They have also included the Court of Appeals of Missouri in their *Western Reporter*, and have added the names of Mr. Benjamin Vaughan Abbott and Mr. Robert Desty as editors; the editorial staff otherwise including Mr. S. K. Williams and Mr. E. B. Smith, as well as Mr. J. E. Briggs, who edited their edition of the U. S. Supreme Court Reports.

The first report of the New York Forestry Commission, transmitted to the Legislature in January, has now been printed. Besides the recommendations in the text, this little pamphlet will be valued for its copies of certain fine photographic proofs of the devastation caused in the Adirondacks, and for a large colored folding map of the same region, prepared by Prof. C. S. Sargent, and showing the virgin timber, the weeded timber, the cultivated tracts and the barren ones, as now existing.

Cartography, long since varied by manifold applications to physical, historical, statistical, industrial, and other branches of knowledge, besides the properly geographical, has recently received also an extension into the domain of prehistoric inquiry. Much praised is a prehistoric map of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the first part of which was lately exhibited by its author, Herr F. Koller, on occasion of the Hessian Historical Society's jubilee. This first division consists of twelve sheets of the great map of Hesse prepared for the General Staff. All paleontological and archaeological finds are entered at the places where they were made, marked with signs concerted upon with other workers in the same field. An exhaustive table of references to similar works is added. The sheets exhibited cover the Province of Upper Hesse; the other two provinces were soon to be completed. This large map is to be preserved in the archives of the Society, and every new find to be entered upon it; and every member of the Society receives a condensed map of the Grand Duchy in two sheets.

Though Lindley Murray is no longer studied in our schools, most astonishing things are yet written in the name of grammar. A Maine correspondent of a critical journal in this city complains of the lapses from correct English in Mr. Howells's 'Indian Summer.' "In one paragraph the speaker is made to say 'he was going to come every Thursday.' Why shouldn't he? "And, in the very next sentence, 'Miss Graham drew him a cup of tea from the Russian samovar.' Miss Graham certainly did not 'draw him' but drew the tea for him." This is dreadful; it is the most startling instance we have met lately of

the decline of religious practices. The objector has evidently never read his Bible or his Shakespeare.

The factitious and modern restriction in England of "riding" to locomotion on horseback seems likely to be done away with, as the "noted vulgarism" (*cide Quarterly Review*) of riding by the aid of wheels is coming into fashion with the bicycle and tricycle—just the vehicles, one would say, for driving.

—That gravest ill that flesh is heir to, Insanity, fills the largest space in the sixth volume of Dr. Billings's monumental 'Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. A.' (Heastie-Insfeldt). No less than 160 pages are needed for the list of books and articles in periodicals upon this painful subject. Hygiene is the next most voluminous topic (117 pp.), followed by Hospitals (99 pp.), and Hernia (86 pp.). There is a long interval between the last and Infants (38 pp.), Hydrophobia (32 pp.), Hip and Hip-joint (28 pp.), and Homœopathy (24 pp.). "Num quis medicorum," asks a brochure of H. Hartlaub's (Leipzig, 1833), "potest esse simul deditus homœopathiæ et allopathiæ salva conscientia?" This reminds us what a brave show the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table makes with his professional publications in this volume, among them those sensation-making lectures on 'Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions' (1842). Doctor Holmes's humor, which is proof against everything but homœopathy and Calvinism, is of another sort from that which supported a fashionable pathology a generation ago. Humors hardly fill two pages in Doctor Billings's classification. Five pages, on the other hand, are given to Histology, of which the earliest book mentioned bears date of 1827. The medical literature of India occupies eleven pages. Hippocrates—the various editions of his works, the lives of him and commentaries on him—has ten. Fifteen are devoted to Heat and Heating, four to Homicide, eight to Influenza, seven to Idiots, seventeen to Hysteria. Under Hypochondria the books occupy more space than do the periodical articles; but the contrary is true under Horse-flesh, a rather brief entry. Horse-hair, it seems, as a textile fibre, is suspected of communicating animal poison. Up to this point, Doctor Billings tells us, 64,142 book titles have been recorded in the 'Catalogue,' and 213,154 articles, along with 4,335 portraits. Nor should it be overlooked that in a large number of cases the dates of birth and death of authors are set down by the compiler's care.

—The seventh convention of the American Library Association, held in the tenth year of its existence, has been the best attended, the busiest, and the most sociable of all. The attractions of the place of meeting, Lake George, no doubt account for the large number present—more than eighty. This is the first time that the Association has selected a "summer resort"; the experiment has succeeded. In the cities, members are apt to stray away to libraries or other places of interest, or to visit friends; on an island, though joined by a bridge to a scarcely inhabited shore, this was impossible. Perhaps nature would have proved as serious a diversion from work as civilization, had not a rainy first day created a habit of attending the meetings closely, which continued when the cause had ceased. Though surrounded by the scenery of one of the most lovely lakes of America, the assiduous librarians, with scarcely an exception, sat through seven long sessions. If they have not determined much—if the result of their deliberations does not take the form of definite propositions—it is because the Association is rather an advisory than a legislative body. No one is compelled to accept its canons; the vote of the majority does not bind the minority in their own libraries. Hence, when

many possible ways of attaining any result are presented, the Association is failing more and more into the habit of listening to all with interest, without proclaiming any to be the best. The prevailing character of the papers and talks is different at each meeting. One year, library architecture was the chief theme; another year, the relations of libraries and schools engrossed attention; and another year, special thought was given to the best methods of intercepting public documents on their way to the junk shop, and securing them for public libraries. This time the material side of library work was most looked at—buildings, bindings, and what are called library appliances. The reason was, that the secretary of the Association—the librarian of Columbia College—in the late reorganization of his library, has been considering just such questions, and had a number of interesting experiments, and had a number of new devices to explain; all were eager to hear the results, and many ready to describe their own inventions. Library architecture was introduced by an excellent paper of Mr. Poole's on small library buildings, which all intending builders should study, not necessarily to adopt his plan—no plan can suit all lots—but because any good plan is suggestive. One very important point was well brought out—the mistake of erecting lofty libraries. In the cities, where land is costly, they must be high like other buildings; but there can be no doubt of the wisdom of those who in the country spread their libraries over the ground instead of carrying them up into the air. The entertaining paper of the session (for the Association allows itself one) was by one of the younger members, Mr. E. C. Richardson, of the Hartford Theological Institute, who made a most ingenious use of fable to satirize those who advocate any arrangement of books that is not founded on the only basis of logical classification—the resemblance of subjects. It was neatly done without offending any one. Each victim acknowledged that the cap fitted, laughed, and probably continued to believe his own method the best.

—By 'The Affiliation of Mediæval Boroughs,' the title of a monograph reprinted by Mr. Elliot Stock from the London *Antiquary*, its author, Dr. Charles Gross, intends the relation, analogous to that of offspring and parents, which is traceable, in certain respects, between the minor English towns and a few other towns of older establishment. Though the interesting fact had never before even been so much as suggested, he has distinctly proved that the former were indebted to the latter for their burghal laws and ordinances, by adopting them, often without noticeable modification. Not only was this the case, but, when, in a daughter-town, questions arose regarding the interpretation of municipal enactments, its magistrates were wont to refer to the town whose statutes it had borrowed, for information, with a view to practical guidance, as to its way of construing the phraseology in litigation, and as to what it recognized as custom. Similar legislative subordination is observable with respect to Continental boroughs. These, however, as it is shown, developed, the more recent of them towards those of longer standing, a description of dependence of which English towns, owing to the overruling influence of the crown, afford no examples. On the Continent, especially in the Netherlands and in Germany, the corporation of a mother-town became, in tract of time, for nearly every daughter-town, a court of appellate jurisdiction, in the fullest legal acceptance of the term. Such is the gist of the monograph, the subject of which has been despatched with uncritical cursoriness, where it has been adverted to at all, by every writer on English constitutional history that has touched on it.

—The topic is one for the due treatment of which it is indispensable, over and above possessing an intimate acquaintance with the entire range of literature bearing on the history of the various English boroughs, and exploring an enormous accumulation of unprinted town records, to peruse numerous German, French, and Italian works relating to the municipal history of the Continent. That Doctor Gross's equipment for the undertaking which he has accomplished, and for undertakings in the same department with it, has been that of a sedulous and acute researcher, is at once patent to his readers. On his 'Gilda Mercatoria,' a treatise of marked promise, and also of substantial merit, we have already briefly reported in No. 966. Of Americans educated at the universities of Germany, not a few have, during the last half-century, contributed materially to raise the character of our national scholarship. But the position which Doctor Gross holds among them is unique. It is that, namely, of a pioneer in employing, in the investigation of English municipal history, that rigorous scientific method which still is far too exclusively peculiar to Germany. To obtain adequate materials available to his purpose, he has, of course, found a lengthened residence in England, and personal visits to well nigh all its cities and larger towns, a necessity to which there was no alternative. An extensive work from his pen, on English Guilds, and also a group of dissertations kindred to the one now noticed, are, it is understood, in a state of considerable forwardness for publication.

—Under date of August 12, Mr. Bandelier, who is now at work on his Report of his recent investigations for the Archaeological Institute, writes as follows, from San Juan, N. M.:

"It is a matter of great surprise to me how easy it has become at last to open the mind of the Indian, and I have also found that the very tribe to which I have clung so tenaciously, was the most difficult of all to approach—Taos excepted. They are more reticent than any other. But having partially succeeded at Cochiti, it has made work very light everywhere else. Since my arrival here I have secured the full organization and clan-ship, a good portion of the traditions and mythology of the Tehua Indians of San Juan, their symbols and many of their rites. Of the Taos Indians I have secured their organization with its full nomenclature, some of their mythological ideas and cosmological notions. Of Isleta I have obtained the full nomenclature of their clan-ship; and of my own people, a host of details and traditions. All these data give full confirmation to the discoveries of Mr. Cushing, and should he be attacked again, it will be easy to crush all opposition forthwith, and I shall be most happy to contribute towards doing it. . . . The Pueblos are rather excited over the question of taxation and ultimate citizenship. It would not be desirable to make citizens of them at once; they do not wish it, and are unfit for it as yet. Of course there will be no trouble, but it is un- wisely premature to attempt anything of that sort at this day."

—We have received from B. Westermann & Co. the first ten sheets of a work on 'The Sounds of Speech in General and the Sounds of the English, French, and German in particular,' published by Dr. Moritz Trautmann, Professor in the University of Bonn (Leipzig: Gustav Fock). We have read them through, and our present impression is that Doctor Trautmann's theory is wrong and his method misleading. This judgment is, we think, justified by the results to which his theory and method lead him. On page 56 of his work, after concluding his general investigation of the vowel sounds, Doctor Trautmann sums up his numerical results. He concludes that there are "140 pure vowel sounds" (111). Each one of these may be "nasalized" (*genäsetzt*), thus making 280. But this enormous number by no means exhausts the possibilities or the actualities of human speech. He asserts that other vowels are not only conceivable, but really exist in language,

but, for reasons into which there is no necessity and we have no space to enter, he omits them for the present. We presume most philologists and special phonologists will regard this statement as a *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole system. On page 28 Doctor Trautmann says: "It cannot be doubted that in the treatment of the vowels we must not, as has heretofore *always* happened, take our departure from the loud-spoken, but from the whispered (*geflüsteren*) vowels." The italics are ours. Doctor Trautmann is much mistaken. It has not "heretofore always happened" that writers on phonology have commenced with the "loud-spoken vowels." Among others, nearly half a century ago Dr. Heinrich Ernst Binsell published (Hamburg: Friedrich Perthes, 1838) an elaborate treatise on the 'Physiology of the Sounds of the Voice and of Speech,' in which he "takes his departure," exactly like Doctor Trautmann, from the "whispered" vowels. It is impossible to pronounce a final judgment on Doctor Trautmann's book until we have seen his application of his system to the languages mentioned in his title-page. The present ten sheets contain only a portion of his treatment of the English language. The last page breaks off in the middle of a sentence, leaving the rest of his treatment of the English and the whole of the French and German yet to come. Under these circumstances it would be unjust to the author and hazardous for the reviewer to attempt any full notice of the book. Meanwhile, we will remark that the work, as might be expected in the production of a professor in a German university, gives evidence of very wide and careful reading, is full of acute observations, and is worthy of perusal by all who have made phonology a special study. No one, however, can appreciate it fully who is not acquainted with the acoustic theories of Helmholtz. To those who have not this preparatory knowledge much of the work would be unintelligible.

—At first sight, the Council of Trent does not seem to have much to do with literature and the fine arts among Catholic people. Prof. Ch. Dejob, however, has written an essay of more than four hundred pages to show what its influence was, and the *Revue Critique* allows that if he has not connected the restoration of decency in literature and art, the reaction against the pagan spirit of the Renaissance, and the glories of the age of Louis XIV. very directly with the Council, he has at least shown that the decrees of the Council and the Christianization of literature arose from the same cause—that they were different manifestations of the counter-reformation in the Catholic Church; in other words (though this the *Revue* does not say), that they were the result, and the not very distant result, of the Protestant Reformation. Professor Dejob would not be content with this. He would trace much more to the direct influence of the Council or to the action of the court of Rome, the popes and cardinals, who are to be considered as at once the inspiring spirit and the executive officers of the Council. In regard to art and literature proper, the reviewer finds that Professor Dejob relies more on his eloquence here than upon his "unpublished documents"; but in regard to the restoration of the ecclesiastical sciences, he yields all that the Professor could demand, and then claims, justly, for France and her Bollandists and Benedictines a large share of the glory of carrying out the movement begun by Gregory XIII. and Sixtus V.

—Pascal Duprat, the French politician and journalist, died on the 17th of last month in mid-ocean, while on his return voyage from Chili, where he represented the French Republic as Minister Plenipotentiary from the close of 1882.

His body was dropped into the sea. Duprat was at various periods of his life one of the more prominent and most combative Republicans of France. Born in Southern France, in 1816, he studied there and in Germany, went to Paris, and in 1840 was appointed professor of history in Algiers. Returning to Paris, he wrote for democratic journals, edited the *Revue Indépendante*, and after the revolution of February, 1848, aided Lamennais in founding the *Peuple Constituant*. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly by his native department, Landes, and took his seat on the left, but, in June, during the Socialist insurrection, he was one of the fraction who carried through the investing of General Cavaignac with dictatorial powers. When Louis Napoleon was elected President, Duprat joined the Radical opposition. Elected in Landes a member of the Legislative Assembly, he vehemently combated the reactionary policy and denounced the criminal ambition of the Prince President, and, in the *Coup d'Etat* of December 2, 1851, was imprisoned, and then banished. He spent his exile in Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, writing pamphlets and editing small reviews in the cause of democracy. Restored to France by Imperial amnesty, he failed in two attempts, as opposition candidate, to enter the Corps Législatif; but after the fall of the Empire he represented Landes in the National Assembly, and, from 1876 to 1881, a Paris constituency in the Chamber of Deputies. He was an impetuous debater, a pleasant lecturer, and the author of several historical books.

—Prof. Johannes Steenstrup, the Danish scholar, who has published so many interesting and comprehensive works on the Scandinavian settlement of Normandy, has recently issued a valuable little work on the celebrated Bayeux tapestry ('Bayeux-Tapetet,' Copenhagen). This famous tapestry, representing William the Conqueror's expedition to England and his victory at Hastings in 1066, is preserved in the Bayeux Library in Normandy, while full-size photographs of it are to be found in various European museums. Steenstrup's profound study of Norman history has made him peculiarly well qualified to interpret the scenes depicted on the tapestry and to solve the problems touching its age, origin, historical and artistic value. In his little book we find an explanation of fifty-three Latin inscriptions found on the tapestry, and of a series of figures sewed into it with eight different colors. Of the figures, 623 represent persons, 202 horses, 555 other animals, 37 buildings, ships, and boats, and 49 trees, making a total of 1,512. The tapestry is 224 feet long and 18 inches wide. A critical examination of the uniforms and weapons of the warriors, of the architecture of the houses, and of the build of the ships and boats, of the priestly garments, etc., and a careful investigation of the chronicles, annals, and biographies from the early centuries of the middle age, have led Prof. Steenstrup to the conclusion that Bishop Odo, of Bayeux, caused the tapestry to be made in commemoration of the expedition in which he himself took part. The figures were made by Normans, and the fingers of Norman women plied the needles. The tapestry was made to adorn the walls of the new cathedral which was dedicated in Bayeux in 1077, and the great interest now attaching to it is the fact that it is a pictorial representation of the conquest of England by a contemporary, so that it is in reality one of the oldest historical descriptions of the middle age to be found. American libraries which already possess photographic copies of the Bayeux tapestry would do well to secure a copy of this little volume; others would do well to get both. The book could easily be translated and used as a hand-book for visitors.

THE YORK MYSTERIES.

The Plays Performed by the Crafts or Mysteries of York on the Day of Corpus Christi, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Edited, with Introduction and Glossary, by Lucy Toulmin Smith. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1885.

THE scanty literature which embraces the beginnings of the English drama has received in this volume a singularly important accession. The existence of the work has been known for more than a hundred years; but, as a matter of fact, little has been known of it beyond its existence. Through the zeal of the editor and the kindness of the Earl of Ashburnham, the present owner of the manuscript, it has at last been made accessible to all students of the origin of the English drama. We have now in our tongue four reasonably complete series of mystery plays, the Coventry, the Towneley, the Chester, and this just printed, which is, on the whole, the fullest, and in some points the most interesting, of them all.

In one important particular it has been a positive advantage to have this collection remain in manuscript till the present time. A far more exacting standard of editorial duty now exists than when the previous series were published. The manner in which the duty has been discharged in this instance is perhaps as conspicuous a proof as could be given of the higher ideal which is aimed at in these later days. Here is a work which has to make no apology for shortcomings that could have been avoided by a little care; a work, too, which neither needs nor asks for lenient criticism on the ground that it has been edited by a woman. The most thorough and conscientious treatment is shown throughout. The introduction, consisting of nearly seventy pages, gives full information upon all points connected with this particular collection. The glossary, moreover, is far better than those found in the other series of mystery plays. There are a few words left unexplained, a few with the explanation of which we are not altogether satisfied; there are also one or two statements in the introduction from which we should feel inclined to dissent; but it is a tribute which the censorious critic is glad to pay, that the editorial work comes fully up to the highest requirement that can fairly be demanded.

In regard to the collection itself, the following facts may be stated. It naturally has a general resemblance to the other collections. Five of its plays, indeed, are essentially identical with plays in the Towneley series, showing that they must have come from a common original, or that one must have borrowed from the other. The language is in the Northern dialect. The date of composition is ascribed by the editor to the former half of the fourteenth century. In the versification there is great variety. Along with the rhyme there is frequent resort to alliteration, a fondness for which lingered long, especially in the hearts of the men of the North, and has, in fact, affected English poetry through all periods of its existence. The collection embraces forty-eight pageants or plays, beginning, as usual, with the Creation, and ending with the Judgment-day. As usual, also, the main portion of the whole is taken up with incidents in the life of Christ, and these are founded mainly upon the New Testament, with some little help from the apocryphal Gospels.

When we come to consider this collection in comparison with the others, we are disposed to rank it in certain respects above them all. In purely literary quality, at any rate, the York Mysteries must be put at the head of the four series. This is not, to be sure, giving it much praise. Still, it is probably more praise than would ordinarily be accorded by those who are

prevented by the combined raggedness and ruggedness of versification, generally found in the mystery plays, from giving due heed to the poetic possibilities contained in single passages. Occasional lines, for instance, make their appearance in this collection, of which no writer need feel ashamed. Particularly worthy of remark is the song sung by the chorus of citizens in the twenty-fifth pageant, which represents Christ's entry into Jerusalem. With a little more mastery of form, with a little more evenness of expression, this might fairly be considered a lyric decidedly above the average of those composed in later days.

The collection, moreover, is free from the grossness and coarseness which abound in the Chester and the Towneley series. In this respect it resembles the Coventry plays. But the Coventry collection gains in decorum at the expense of interest. It suffers from its respectability, as there is too little dramatic power displayed to make up for the lack of the stimulant of unadulterated indecency which is furnished sometimes lavishly in the two collections to which we have referred. In the York Mysteries there is movement and action sufficient to compensate for the loss of what must have been to many of the audience, a most attractive feature of the dialogue. And even to us it is something of a loss. The occasional coarseness of these collections does give us a picture, such as it would be hard to find elsewhere, of the manners of the age. In the Towneley series—a series which needs more study and better editing than it has yet received—the vulgarity is sometimes so irredeemably vulgar as to break the shock of the blasphemy by which it is accompanied.

The York Mysteries show also a higher grade of cultivation in the unknown writer or writers. The characters talk throughout more in accordance with what is due to their position. The contrast between the opening pageants in this and in the Chester Mysteries will show what we mean. In the latter the fall of Lucifer exhibits far less skill comparatively. It is not simply that Lucifer appears at first as professing humbleness in the most abject manner. That might be justified on the ground that it was desirable to make the character as disagreeable as possible. But the Lord himself is treated no better. He is made unnecessarily and irritatingly aggravating in telling the angels not to touch his throne, as if he were in a great state of anxiety as to the occupation of that seat while he was absent. He threatens them with the destruction of their beauty, with the forfeiture of their heavenly home. It is obvious that such a representation of the character of the Creator must have defeated the design of the author, and have led the hearer, as it does the reader, to feel that Lucifer had at least a colorable pretext for stirring up a revolt. From such gross betrayals of the requirements of even the rudest art the York Mysteries are comparatively free. It is not meant by this that the characters do not talk in the conventional style in which they are represented in these collections. Here as elsewhere Cain swears, Herod rants, and Pilate boasts. Nor is this work unmarked by the low tone with which matters of religion were constantly treated in these plays, and the almost grovelling ideas connected with the interpretation of the events of Scripture. Thus, in the pageant of the Annunciation, we are informed that the reason for Mary's being wedded was to mislead the fiend as to the fact of the incarnation of the Godhead. In a similar way, Satan is represented as being entirely opposed to the crucifixion, because he recognizes that in that case he will be shorn of the realms of which he is now in possession. In this new light of a defender of the faith, therefore, he appears to Pilate's wife. He it is that in

a dream puts it into her head to beg her husband not to condemn the "gentleman Jesus," as he is called. Nothing truly of a purely theological cast is more conspicuous in these collections than the idea prevalent in mediæval, and not altogether unknown to modern religious literature, that a sharp and steady fight is going on between the Lord and the Devil, and that it takes all the skill and power of the former to counteract the craft and activity of the latter.

To the student of the later drama, however, the most interesting feature connected with all these plays is the intense realism pervading them. In the other collections it is usually rather amusing than agitating. It is, in fact, sometimes so coarse as to deserve the epithet of stomach-stirring instead of spirit-stirring. Sometimes the realism, indeed, was carried to an extraordinary extreme. In the Chester plays, for instance, not only was the creation of Eve represented by the taking out of Adam's rib while he was in deep sleep, but the stage direction further informs us that "Adam and Eve shall stand naked and shall not be ashamed." This last might have been true in the case of the actors, but must surely have represented unfairly the feelings of some of the audience. But in the York plays the realism is more of a strictly tragic character. In the crucifixion scene it is simply terrible. The nails are represented in the act of being driven into the hands and feet. More than that, as the sinews have become shrunken, the extremities are stretched out by cords fastened to them till they fit properly the holes that are bored in the cross. It is such harrowing details as these that enable the reader to appreciate how much of the horrible the Elizabethan theatre had sloughed off, instead of originating, as has been a too common impression. Many more points of a similar nature are suggested by the perusal of this work, which, both for the matter contained in it, and for the way in which that matter has been edited, we can cordially commend to all students of our early literature, and in particular to all students of our early drama.

THE NORTHEAST FRONTIER OF INDIA.

A Fly on the Wheel, or How I Helped to Govern India. By Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Lewin. London: Allen & Co. 1885.

THE portion of the Himalaya Range which constitutes the northwest frontier of India is tolerably well known. The wars which the English have waged in Afghanistan, and the advance of the Russians across the steppes of Central Asia, have led to a vast accumulation of facts about the people in this part of the world and the natural features of the country. On their northeast frontier the English rulers of India have been under no such impulsion to explore all but inaccessible mountain ranges and enter into relations with savage hill tribes. This part of Asia remains, in consequence, very largely an unknown land to this day. Successive ranges of mountains tower up, one behind another, ever increasing in altitude, and clothed with primeval forests. In these woods tigers, elephants, and other wild animals abound, and so dense is the forest growth that a single traveller would not unfrequently be obliged to clear a path for himself through the bamboo jungle. Hidden behind this impenetrable screen dwell a number of hill tribes in a condition of savage independence, and often but little elevated above the animals around them. In the lower ranges which abut upon the valley of the Irawaddy a species of debased Buddhism has spread among the hill men, but that soon disappears and is replaced by the most primitive forms of Nature-worship. With these remoter tribes the English in India have no relations, ex-

cept when plundering parties descend into the plain country to pillage the villages and devastate the tea-gardens in British territory. "Tribes," says an official report upon the subject, "over whom we can exercise no control, come surging up against our outposts from the unknown mountains of Burmah and from valleys yet unsurveyed. Of the causes that press them forward we know nothing. New names crop up. A raid by savages of a strange fashion of hair tells us a tribal change has taken place across our frontier, and we have nothing for it but to strengthen our outposts, increase our patrols, and watch to see what the years may bring forth."

One result of this constant movement from behind has been that the tribes dwelling upon the sub-Himalayan ranges have been compelled to emerge from their forest screen, and settle upon lands definitely within British boundaries. Here they have been compelled to lay aside their predatory habits and betake themselves to the cultivation of the land. But the attempt has not been made to introduce among them the complicated machinery of administration which exists in the more civilized parts of India; or, to speak more correctly, where such an attempt has been made, its disastrous consequences have caused it to be abandoned. The British Government interferes as little as possible in the internal affairs of each tribe. These are left to the chiefs of each; but over the different "hill tracts" (as they are called) an English officer is appointed to act as superintendent. He acts as the mediator between the tribal chiefs and the English Government, and it is also his duty to see that the chiefs do not abuse their authority. Among the most important of these hill tracts, all of which are under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are those of Chittagong, and over these the author of the book before us was nominated Superintendent in the year 1866. 'A Fly on the Wheel' is mainly devoted to telling the story of what he saw and did in this capacity.

Never has a more felicitous selection been made than that which sent Colonel Lewin to this particular appointment. In general, Englishmen in India are moved by no curiosity to understand aught of the strange peoples among whom their lot is cast. Not so, however, in the case of Colonel Lewin. From the beginning of his Indian career it was his delight to go among the natives of India, as much a native as it was possible for an Englishman to become. He was a Police Superintendent, and when visiting his out-stations or making inquisition into crimes perpetrated at some remote corner of his district, he never cared to go with the state and ostentation which is affected by almost every member of the ruling race in India. He would set off to walk there. Attired as a native, and attended only by two or three attendants, he liked to pass through the country, content with such fare as the villages on his road could supply, and the hospitality which the villagers were ready to offer. In the evening, when the day's work was done, he was always ready to join the throng of village gossips which collected under the great peepul tree to talk about their crops and tell stories of the "good old times." Tastes such as these produced as their natural fruits a familiarity with the dialects of the country, and an understanding of the common people, such as are not probably possessed by a dozen other Englishmen in India. The tastes, however, were strengthened by what they fed on. In the course of time Colonel Lewin was nominated to the charge of the police in the district of Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, and there, to one of his roving and adventurous disposition, the hills which rise beyond the British frontier had an irresistible fascination. He could not rest until he had penetrated the recesses of the great forests which covered their sides,

and made acquaintance with the unknown peoples who dwelt in the midst of them.

An unsuccessful attempt to reach the country of the Shendus, which nearly cost him his life, but, at the same time, brought him to the notice of the Bengal Government, led to his appointment as Superintendent of the hill tracts. In this character he obtained so deep and lasting an influence over the rude hill-men, that the worship of Thangliena—this is their corruption of Tom Lewin—prevails among them to this day. The following extract gives a vivid impression of the wildness of the region where, in a sense, he reigned as king:

"As I poled up the Myani, my dug-out canoe was brought to a standstill in a somewhat novel and unexpected fashion. A wild elephant (a big tusker) was taking a bath, and filled up the whole of the small stream with his huge body. Now, the water was too shallow for us to effect a retreat with any speed, so that, had we insulted him in any way, he could easily have caught and punished us. I had with me, moreover, only a light double gun, which was of doubtful efficacy against such a mountain of flesh. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to wait patiently until his Majesty had concluded his ablutions, when he solemnly stalked up the bank into the forest, and we were able to pursue our journey.

"The same day I witnessed another equally curious and unusual spectacle. The banks of the stream rose on either hand high and steep, the margin, however, affording a pleasant, passable path. I had got out of the boat to stretch my legs, and, more from idle curiosity than any other reason, I climbed the steep slope on the right, to see what sort of country lay on the other side of it. As my head topped the bank, I found myself looking into a small grassy, basin-like clearing, on the opposite slope of which, facing me in the sun, lay a most beautiful tigress, with two small cubs tugging lustily at her teats. It was a fascinating sight, and fortunately, as the sun shone right into her eyes, I was able to observe it at my leisure. Presently the two little ones left off sucking, and began to play in the most graceful and fantastic manner possible, until the sound of my boatmen singing, as they poled the boat up stream, put an end to my enjoyment, and I retired as quietly as I had come, lest madame might resent the invasion on her domestic privacy."

Here is another extract, which shows the character of the people who dwell in these wild and secluded mountains:

"I had much at heart a plan for inducing the principal Sylu and Howlong chiefs to accompany me to Calcutta, there to pay their homage to the great ones of Government and to see the glories of the metropolis. . . . It was, however, no easy task. . . . One day the chief Saipoiya, a leader and influential man among the Southern Howlongs, came to see me with a numerous following, and to him I forthwith propounded my scheme in glowing colors: he would receive presents from the Governor-General; he would see such wonders as none of his ancestors had ever seen or ever dreamed of. . . . All this and much more I pressed upon the chief, who was evidently much tempted by the proposal. His followers, however, did not at all relish the idea, and a wily old Karbari (i. e., man of business) put forward the views of the opposition in logical form, as follows: 'It is true, and we believe all you say, Thangliena; we have known you for a long time, and your tongue is straight. Your words are very good words, but it is wise to look at both sides of a matter. Is it not?' A murmur of assent from all, in which I joined. 'You say,' continued the Karbari, 'that the Big Chief in Calcutta, the Gubnor-Gendel, is more powerful than you are. Is that the case?' 'Yes,' I replied. 'He is very great; certainly more powerful than I am.' 'Well, then,' rejoined the Karbari, 'suppose he orders Saipoiya to be speared?' Sensation. It is needless to say that Saipoiya did not go to Calcutta."

At last, however, by dint of much persuasion, Colonel Lewin prevailed upon seven chiefs, with a select following—the party numbering twenty-seven in all—to brave the chance of being speared by the order of the "Gubnor-Gendel," and accompany him to Calcutta. Arrived there, they consented to pay a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but no persuasion would induce them to appear in the presence of the "Gubnor-

Gendel." The risk of being speared by the orders of this mysterious and omnipotent chief overcame all other considerations. On one occasion, two of their number lost their way in the streets of Calcutta, and their prolonged absence was interpreted by the rest of the party as due to the spearing propensities of Lord Northbrook. A profound depression seized upon them, until the two belated chiefs returned to their domicile under the escort of a policeman. In all other respects, the chiefs and their followers maintained a resolute impassivity of demeanor. "Once, and once only," Colonel Lewin writes, "were they roused to enthusiasm, and that was when I took them at full speed on a fiery, snorting locomotive engine, which was placed at my disposal for the purpose by the traffic manager of the East India Railway. This fairly frightened the dignity out of them, and, when safely arrived on the earth again, they shook their heads, confessing that the power and wisdom of the Sahibs was altogether wonderful."

'A Fly on the Wheel' can be safely commended to those who read only for amusement. It is full of adventure, anecdote, and quaint descriptions of life and manners. But it possesses also a more serious interest, as disclosing how intricate and many-sided is the social and political problem which has to be worked out by the English in India. Colonel Lewin is himself so enamored of the barbarous life which he describes, that he appears to regard the introduction of civilization as an evil rather than a good; and it is impossible to accept *sine multis gravibus* his idyllic pictures of the social and family relations which exist among the Sylus and Howlongs—the Sushais, or "head-ecapitators," as they collectively call themselves, from their pleasant practice of beheading those on whom they raid. But, however that may be, the days of this barbarian life are clearly numbered. The authority of the English will, of necessity, gradually penetrate the forests where dwell the Sushais in company with the tiger and the wild elephant; and it is most probable that these hill tribes, unable to accommodate themselves to the new conditions of life, will gradually disappear, as aboriginal races have done in so many other countries.

Sarah and Angelina Grimké. The First American Women Advocates of Abolition and Woman's Rights. By Catherine H. Birney. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1885.

We detract nothing from a just estimation of the Grimké sisters when we challenge the claim made for them by their biographer on the title-page. They were not the first American women advocates of abolition, except in the qualified sense of public lecturers addressing mixed audiences—a worthy and sufficient distinction. And it was their defence—on the platform and in the press—of their conduct in this particular which gave them their sole precedence in the advocacy of woman's rights; for, as against the charge of "publicity" and quitting woman's sphere, the whole doctrine of sexual equality in spiritual interests and duties had been uttered by Mrs. Chapman in her official 'Report of the Boston Female Anti Slavery Society' in 1835. Nevertheless, Angelina Grimké's eleventh open letter to Catherine Beecher, and Sarah Grimké's letters to Mary Parker published in the *New England Spectator*, in 1837, are peculiarly entitled to rank as the earliest literature of the woman's-rights agitation.

The question as it arose was purely an incident of the anti-slavery movement, and the shape in which the lectures of the Grimké sisters precipitated it upon the abolition organizations was, whether women should be denied the right to vote, to speak, and to sit on committees in the regular meetings of societies of which both sexes

were members. Mrs. Birney does not make it clear that this was the only right contended for by the abolitionists as such on behalf of woman; yet it sufficed to alarm the clergy, and to cause a permanent division in the anti-slavery ranks in 1840. Before this breach was consummated the Grimké's had completely withdrawn from public activity, and the record of the rest of their lives is chiefly concerned with their work as teachers in private schools of their own, and with their inexhaustible self-sacrifice and noble charities, including the adoption of their nephews—the natural sons of their deceased brother Henry by a slave mother—whom the war had freed.

The first of the three parts into which Mrs. Birney's narrative naturally falls has Charleston for its scene, the birthplace of the Grimké's. Nothing could be drearier than the exhibition from their diaries of the morbid spiritual condition of the sisters, their theological experiments, their self-torture, their uncomfortableness to all about them. This went deeper and lasted longer with Sarah than with Angelina, but paralyzed in both the most admirable intellectual and moral faculties. Concern for their own souls occupied far more of their thoughts than did the wrongs of the slaves, to which they were by no means insensible. Had Sarah never gone North and fallen in with the Quakers, the sisters would have lived and died in the stifling atmosphere of a slave-cursed society. The new atmosphere was none too bracing, and in fact the sisters had to fall out with the Quakers in order to be free to obey the voice which called them to the public service of humanity. Their emancipation was immediately brought about by the editor of the *Liberator*.

This fact it has not pleased Mrs. Birney to make prominent. Her first mention of Mr. Garrison is compulsory, since his publication of a thrilling letter addressed to him privately by Angelina determined the career of the sisters, and worked a revolution in their views of duty to God and man. If there was one document which ought to have been given in full in these pages, it was this letter, in which the whole nature of the writer is discernible, and which she never surpassed in elevation of tone or felicity of expression. Mrs. Birney, who curiously misstates the occasion of it, has not even saved the best passages, and one which she purposely omits in the middle of a paragraph shows that Angelina had for some time been a reader of the *Liberator* and become a convert to its doctrines—"our principles," as she calls them. This is a minor sample of an animus towards Mr. Garrison which has generally to be read between the lines. Thus it is at him that the elaborate praise (with significant anonymous antitheses) of the New York managers of the American Anti-Slavery Society on pp. 155, 156, is aimed; but, singular to relate, nearly all those whom Mrs. Birney mentions, violently opposed Mr. Garrison for his maintenance of the right of woman to speak in public, as claimed and exemplified by the Grimké's. This leaves Mrs. Birney (who is a strong woman's-rights advocate) in a ludicrous dilemma, but she does not seem to be aware of it.

To the same gratuitous antipathy is attributable the too scanty information about the views of the sisters on peace, and especially on "Perfectionism." The acknowledged omissions in several of the letters force us to suspect suppressions elsewhere. Mrs. Birney is very severe on the "no-government" views imputed to Mr. Garrison, but quotes with approval the higher-law doctrine professed by Theodore D. Weld when he married Angelina (no clergyman or magistrate being present, and Mr. Garrison reading the certificate). "He alluded," wrote Sarah, "to the unrighteous power vested in a husband by the laws of the United States over the person and property of his wife, and he abjured all author-

ity, all government, save the influence which love would give to them over each other as moral and immortal beings." "It was fortunate for the anti-slavery cause," we are told (p. 219), that the sisters "were warned in time by their New York friends of the fatally dangerous character of the heresies they were inclined to accept"—read, "had accepted" (*vide* pp. 212, 213). The sequel hardly justifies this exultation, seeing that the Grimké's shortly afterward withdrew from the cause (though not forsaking their abolition sentiments), while the non-resistants, "Perfectionists," and anti-government men held on to the end. With the Grimké's, virtually retired the majority of the New York anti-slavery managers whose praise by Mrs. Birney was noticed above.

Faults of carelessness and of want of knowledge must be added to that of bias, in our criticism; but were they all greater than they are, the book could still be highly recommended. It is a substantial and entertaining contribution to the history of American institutions and character, and deserves to be read by all thoughtful persons. To women and to clergymen, above all, it seems to us to address itself, in virtue of the lessons which it conveys. Neither class is conscious of what it owes to the unflinching integrity of "Carolina's high-souled daughters."

The Influence of the Apostle Paul on the Development of Christianity. By Otto Pfeleiderer, D. D., Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin. Translated by J. Frederick Smith. (The Hibbert Lectures, 1885.) 1 vol. 12mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1885.

THE Hibbert Lectures possess a special significance in illustrating the transition state of religious opinion in our day. Organized by a foundation for the advancement of religion, under the patronage of men like Dean Stanley, its first lecturer, Max Müller, himself a professor in orthodox Oxford, alluded to belief in Revelation as possessing interest merely as a survival of medieval superstition. A subsequent lecturer, M. Renan, argued with silvery eloquence that Simon Magus was none other than St. Paul. Now we have Dr. Pfeleiderer, one of the most distinguished theologians of Germany, and professor of theology in the University of Berlin, who coolly regards the Christian religion as a matter of human invention, taking, by happy accident, a form that enabled it to become permanent.

The lecturer's account of the struggles and antagonisms out of which Catholic Christianity was evolved is exceedingly ingenious and acute, manifesting a profound study of the texts and familiarity with all the scanty sources remaining to us of those early times. Yet its chief interest appears to us to lie in the psychological problem unconsciously suggested by the author. His tone is reverent, and he evidently feels himself to be thoroughly orthodox, and yet no "infidel" could more coolly, as a matter of course, eliminate all the divine element from Christianity. He quotes Eduard von Hartmann's definition of Paul as "the inventor of Heathen Christianity," but for whom Jewish Christianity "would simply have figured among the curiosities of history" (p. 5), apparently without recognizing how closely his own line of argument assimilates itself to that of the philosopher. It is true that the spirit in which Pfeleiderer and Hartmann regard the results accomplished by Paul is essentially different, but their conceptions as to the nature of his work and the material employed in it by him are radically identical. In fact, the lecturer does not hesitate to argue that without the dogmas of Paul we cannot reasonably believe that "Christianity could have become the religion of the world and an established ecclesiastical institution, or would have survived the commotions of time" (p. 11).

Nor was this because Paul merely developed the teachings of Christ. His work was original and creative. If the Christian religion comes from Jesus, Christian theology dates from Paul (p. 10), whose explanation of the transitory character of the Mosaic Law is "a boldness of paradox such as is possible only to a religious genius" (p. 73). It was due to external circumstances and not to overruling Providence that his work became permanent. Thus when Peter agreed that circumcision should not be required of Gentile converts, "this act of noble, self-denying magnanimity saved the future of Christianity at a critical moment" (p. 88). So the "shortsightedness" of the Council of Jerusalem in not foreseeing the results of its concessions to Paul was "so far fortunate, as without it the acknowledgment of Heathen Christianity, with its freedom from the Law, could hardly have ever been brought about" (p. 94).

Interesting as is Dr. Pfeleiderer's book, we fear that he has rather thrown an apple of discord than furnished, as he hopes, an eirenicon which shall prove "an excellent help towards the settlement of our religious troubles" (p. 5).

A Diary of Two Parliaments. By Henry W. Lucy. The Disraeli Parliament—1874-1880. Second edition. Cassell & Co. 1885.

THE old adage that no man is a hero to his valet may be applied to Parliament as seen from the reporters' gallery. That august body, consecrated by the unbroken traditions of at least four centuries—and we suspect that few Americans, who have given any considerable attention to English history and politics, experience any deeper sensation in their travels than when they enter its precincts—is yet made up of individuals as marked, not merely in their public but their private characters, as any actors in a theatre. Any one who has passed a session in following the proceedings of the Senate of the United States (for the House is too much of a babel to give any place to individuality) will appreciate how thoroughly one gets to know the character and peculiarities of each Senator, even though he may never have exchanged a word with him. Accordingly, this extremely entertaining book is not a narrative of political events, though a knowledge of them sharpens the point of the allusions. It is more a series of pictures of character and forms of proceeding, many of them written originally for the *Daily News*, and therefore under the immediate impression of the scenes described. They are the work of a keen observer of human nature, with decided likes and dislikes, and are written with an especial eye to the ludicrous side. When the individuals thus painted are Disraeli and Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Charles Dilke, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Forster, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, with a long list of similar names, the matter offers a double interest. Our readers may not have a personal knowledge of Major O'Gorman, but, after perusing this volume, they will not only be well acquainted with him, but have found him a source of amusement almost equal to Mr. Pickwick himself. The best way to give an idea of the book would be to quote some samples at once of the fun and the vigor of description; but, on turning it over, we are at a loss to select among the scenes which succeed each other with kaleidoscopic rapidity. We may refer, however, to the entrance of Sir Hardinge Gifford into Parliament on page 190, and the description of Mr. Gladstone on page 450. The historical value of such photographs, as it were, of men and events is also very great. What would one not give to have similar records of Lord North's Parliament, or of the times of Pitt and Fox and Burke.

The title speaks of two Parliaments, but this volume covers only that—the last but one—in which the Conservatives held office. We sincerely trust that Mr. Lucy will give us another volume, with the account of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, which would certainly be not less rich in material.

Genealogy of the De Veaux Family. Introducing the numerous forms of spelling the name by various branches and generations in the past eleven hundred years. By Thos. F. De Voe. 1885. 8vo.

THIS book contains a great deal of information in regard to the descendants of Frederick de Veaux, who is said to have been one of a Huguenot family which sought safety in Mannheim. At all events, the officials of that city gave him a passport in 1675, and he soon after came to New York, where Nicholas and Daniel de Veaux, his presumed brothers, had settled a year or two earlier. Frederick married Hester Tournour and settled on Harlem River. His descendants have been numerous, and the story of the family is told with particularity. Owing to the utter lack of system in arrangement, the casual reader will find it impossible to form any idea of the narra-

tive. He will, however, find abundant evidence of the patient care and industry of the compiler, and he will light upon a good many interesting bits of information. It is a pity that so good work should be so badly set forth. A good index lessens the defects, and at least the book is entitled to a respectable place on the collector's shelves.

Register of the University of Oxford. Vol. I. 1449-63, 1505-71. Edited by the Rev. C. W. Boase, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Oxford: Printed for the Oxford Historical Society at the Clarendon Press. 1885. 8vo, pp. 363.

THIS initial volume of the publications of the Oxford Historical Society contains all the records remaining for the period embraced therein. It is emphatically a book of reference, since the annotations upon the most suggestive names are limited to a line or two. But to the antiquary the dates will be of the highest value as an authoritative statement, easily accessible. "The next volume will combine the matriculations and degrees together, and be especially valuable for the literary history of the Elizabethan and early Stuart age." Such is the attractive promise of

the editor, and the present work is a sufficient earnest of the result. The present volume must have required an immense amount of labor on the part of the editor, and its appearance carries with it the assurance that implicit confidence can be placed upon its accuracy. The Society has begun well, and there can be no doubt that it will earn for itself an honorable position.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

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